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POLITICAL.

Grant Meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York.

Speech of Senator Roscoe Conkling.

A Labored Defence of the Administration.

Speech of Senator Sherman at Mansfield, Ohio.

The Grantites Writhing Under the Lash of Schurz.

Official Letter of Notification and Acceptance by Mr. Greeley of the Baltimore Nomination.

Colonel Fred. Hecker Supports the Liberal State Ticket.

Progress of the Campaign in Indiana.

Political News from All Parts of the Country.

MR. GREELEY'S OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF HIS NOMINATION AT BALTIMORE, AND HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The following is the official notification of Greeley's nomination at Baltimore:

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: It is our pleasure, in compliance with the instructions of the Democratic National Convention, assembled in this city, to inform you that you have been unanimously nominated as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The Convention, consisting of 732 delegates, representing every State and Territory in the Union, adopted, without amendments, the Declaration of Principles affirmed by the Convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and strengthened by the indorsement contained in your letter of acceptance. The action of this great body of delegates proves that they are, with singular unanimity, determined to honor your leadership for the patriotic duty of restoring to the Administration of the Government purity and integrity, and that independence to its departments which regards the Constitution alike the source and limit of Federal power. Laying aside the differences of the past, abandoning all purpose of mere partisan advantage, asking for no pledge other than that of fidelity to the principles to which they have given their deliberate and resolute adherence, and which they believe will command the approval of a large majority of the American people, they tender you their nomination, confident that peace and good government will be inaugurated and maintained under your administration. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman of the Convention and Member of the Committee of Notification.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 1872.

MR. GREELEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Upon mature deliberation, it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst. some further and fuller response than the past unpremeditated words with which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on the 12th. That your Convention saw fit to place its highest honor to one who had been pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest, and sometimes angry controversy of the last 40 years, is essentially noteworthy; that many of you originally preferred that the Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more rapidly have united with us in the support of Adams, Trumbull, Davis, or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces on any new ticket had been proved impracticable. Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nomination, certain as I am that you would not have thus concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I have nothing in the circumstance calculated to inflame vanity or nourish self-conceit. But that your Convention saw fit in adopting the Cincinnati ticket to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform is a source of profound satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidates of the Liberal Republicans upon grounds entirely its own, or it might have presented them as the first Whig National Convention did Harrison and Tyler, without adopting any platform whatever. That it chose to plant itself deliberately, by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles, which are at once incontestibly Republican and emphatically Democratic, gives trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long distracted country. Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattel slavery, a struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained me to act, for the most part, on the defensive; in resistance to the diffusion, rather than in direct effort for the extension of human bondage. Through most of those years my mission was unchecked, my exertions were rarely emulated by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by free men alone. The affirmance by your Convention of the Cincinnati platform is a most conclusive proof that, not merely is slavery abolished, but that its spirit is extinct; that despite the protest of a respectable, but isolated few, there remains among us no party. I am thereby justified in my hope and trust that the first century of American independence will not close before the grand truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of 1776, will no longer be regarded as a glittering generality, but will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric. I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition. Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of the blacks, I now insist on the complete enfranchisement of all my white countrymen. Let none say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen, to whom eligibility to office can be of little consequence. My view contemplates not the hundred proscribed, but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by the men of their unfettered choice. Proscription were absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men who they are forbidden to choose. I have a profound regard for the people of that New England wherein I was born, in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them, in intelligence, capacity, and moral worth; but, while they do many things which and some admirably, there is one thing which I am sure that they cannot do wisely or safely, and that is the selection for seats, remote from and unlike their own, of the persons by whom these States shall be represented in Congress. If they could do this to good purpose, then republican institutions were unfit and aristocracy the only safe political system. Yet what have we recently witnessed? Z. B. Vance, the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the present Legislature of North Carolina, a majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its election, refused the seat in the Federal Senate to which he was fairly chosen, and the Legislature thus constrained to choose another in his stead, or leave the State unrepresented 100 years. The votes of New England thus deprived North Carolina of the Senator of her choice, and compelled her to send another in his stead. Another, who, in our late contest, was, like Vance, a Rebel, and a fighting Rebel, but who had not served in Congress before the war, as Vance had; though the latter remained faithful to the Union till after the close of his term. I protest against the disfranchisement of a State, presumptively of a number of States, on a ground so narrow and technical as this. The fact that the same Senate which refused Vance his seat proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in the strongest light the indignity to North Carolina, and the arbitrary, capricious tyranny which dictated it. I thank you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours in a determined effort to render amnesty complete and universal in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a cause would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens, and which evoke no tears but those of gratitude and joy. Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics as they have always meant in the Democracy substantially, one and the same thing, equal rights, regardless of creed, or clime, or color. I hail this as a genuine new departure from the outworn feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of progress and reform. Whether I shall be found worthy to bear the standard of the great Liberal movement which the American people have inaugurated is to be determined, not by words, but by deeds. With me, if I steadily advance, over me, if I falter, this grand array moves to achieve for our country her glorious and beneficent destiny. I remain, gentlemen, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. James R. Doolittle, Chairman of Committee, and F. W. Sykes, John C. McCabe, and others of the Committee.

GRANT MEETING IN NEW YORK—SPEECH OF ROSCOE CONKLING.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Senator Roscoe Conkling addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting, to-night, at the Cooper Institute, upon the subject of "Grant and His Defamers—Deeds Against Words." The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and appropriate emblems. Jackson S. Schultz presided, assisted by George M. Van Nort, Postmaster Jones, H. N. Sherwood, ex-Senator Morgan, with about 150 other Vice Presidents, and 100 Secretaries. Senator Conkling said:

For twenty years it has been my privilege to address my neighbors upon political issues. Too much ardor has, perhaps, been among my faults, yet no canvass has ever stirred me so deeply as this. No election has ever appealed so strongly to my sense of fair play. No canvass within my memory has ever been so full of foul play, injustice, and malice. None has ever more strongly tested the common sense and generosity of the American people. Eleven years' service in Congress has made me a close observer of four Presidents and many public men. If among them all there is one, living or dead, who never knowingly failed in his duty, that one is Ulysses Sidney Grant. There was a forecast in giving him the name of Sydney, for his greatest, gentlest quality is his magnanimity. If there has been a high official, ever ready to admit the correction of error; if there has been one who did wisely, firmly, well, the things given him in charge, that one is the soldier in the war, the quiet patriot in peace, who has been named again by every township in forty-six States and Territories for the great trust he now holds. Yet this man, honest, brave, modest, and, as proved by his transcendent deeds, been endowed with genius, common sense and moral qualities adequate to the greatest affairs; the man who saved his country, who snatched our nationality, our cause, from despair, and bore them on his shield through the camp of battle, which, but for him, they would have perished; this man, under whose administration our country has flourished as no one dared predict; this man, to whom the nation's gratitude and benedictions are due, is made the mark for ribald jibes and groundless slanders. Why is all this? Simply because he stands in the way of the greed and ambition of political schemers. A war of mud and missiles has been waged for months. The President, his family, and all nearly associated with him, have been bespattered. Truth and decency have been driven far away. Every thief, cormorant, and drone who has been put out; every baffled mouser for place or plunder; every man with a grievance or grudge, all who have something to make by change, seem to wage unbridled tongue or drive foul pen. The President cannot enter the lists of controversy and defend himself. The peculiarities of the station forbid. His chief competitor, managing from behind the curtain a newspaper from which he pretends to have retired, free to defend and puff himself up, fills his paper with scurrilous falsehoods, in hope of blackening a name which is one of the treasures of the nation—which will be the pride of posterity. All this pollution will end in disgrace only to its authors. It will not disgrace Grant or the nation, because the nation will spurn and resent it. The disgusting personalities employed upon General Jackson secured his re-election. An offended people struck back, and they will strike back again. Had the cool veterans of the Democracy formed or selected the issues to be presented, they would have been wise enough to so frame them that the people could decide in their favor without fixing a stigma upon General Grant, without blasting his name, or doing him wrong. But the Democratic statesmen, the leaders in a hundred fights, have been mere lookers-on. The leadership has been assumed by Republican renegades and outs-men, so eaten up with envy or so maddened with loss or refusal of place and patronage, that nothing would satisfy them short of a rancorous, revengeful, personal raid. When a man turns Turk he spits on the cross; and when wide-throated ultra-Republicans clandestinely trade with the enemy, then turn open traitors to their party, they battle the meanest and fiercest of opponents, just as the Yankee slave overseer from New England was always more brutal than those born in the South. When men whose vanity was hurt, and others, gnawed by ambition and cupidity, went out to ruin the party they could not rule, madness drove them on. They had no polar star except hatred of Grant and his supporters. These lusty patriots, who modestly assumed the name of Reformers, would not have an ordinary Presidential canvass for fair discussion—political inquisitions. Such proceeding would have been too tame and insipid for them. Their stomachs craved stronger, more game-flavored meat. Hard names must be called. Vengeance must be satisfied. The President must be politically court-martialled or dragged before the National Assizes to be tried as a malefactor. Innate Democrats *proper* kept silent or talked about business. I give them credit for wasting but little time. But, half of the last session, of eight months in length, was worn out, wasted by standard electioneering harangues, aimed at the Administration and its friends, by men sadly in need of being reformed themselves. These self-righteous, noisy oracles, pitched the key in which the anti-Grant chorus was to be sung; hence comes the absence of political questions and the present personal and scandalous issues. The public journal and newspaper correspondence filled from Washington controlled by these Liberals, liberal in nothing so much as in praising and helping themselves, took hue from the heart burnings, distempers, and ambitions which set them on. "Anything to beat Grant," was the motto. It gratified their spite to assail the President personally, heap malignant charges upon him. Thus his character, his integrity, his standing as a man have been a point in issue. The people are competent to pass on his guilt or innocence. The case has been so put that the question is not merely whether Grant shall be President, but whether Grant shall be pronounced by the Nation a fool, knave, imposter, and an enemy of his country. Had the issue been taken on public measures, public questions been raised, whether new questions, or those which have divided parties heretofore, the popular verdict would have been a verdict only between parties, policies, and principles. Such a verdict would have rested on public grounds, personally disparaging no one. In that case, General Grant could not complain. The Senator then referred to the Cincinnati platform, characterizing it as libellous upon the President, and the men who figured at Cincinnati as a group of disreputables from the political gutters. Their Tariff resolution is a mere jingle, and a shallow evasion. The Amnesty resolution is spent, because a General Amnesty bill has already passed. While that about centralism, if it meant anything, referred to the measures of Congress which Greeley had himself approved. Where, then, is the political issue that the people are to pass upon? It cannot be Civil Service Reform, unless dishonesty is imputed to the President. He is for Civil Service Reform. He recommended, inaugurated it. The Philadelphia Convention specifically declared for it. There has been no issue of that kind, except by pretending that Grant is a hypocrite; and that Greeley is not. Neither of these things would be easy to prove. The coalition presents only assault on the President, and it is nothing more or less than a challenge of comparison between the candidates. The issue is, which is personally the fittest man for the Presidency? The Democracy had surrendered its creed, and now to wipe out the very memory of Democracy, these vaulting managers selected as their figure-head a professed ultra-Republican, ask honest Democrats to vote for him against a man born and bred a Democrat, who never acted with the Republican party till after the war had raised new issues upon which Democrats divided. The anti-Grant managers are daring, if they are not silly. They attempt to crowd down the throats of Democrats, who fought the Maine law, a man who drowned all other voices in his outcries for penal statutes, Sunday laws, to stop by force the drinking, even of lager beer. Upon what grounds, he asked, were Democrats expected to vote for the Greeley ticket? There can be no reason, unless Grant is unworthy of confidence or respect, and deserves to be found guilty of the crimes and vices alleged against him. The speaker then referred to the early education and life of Grant, reading from letters written to his parents over thirty years ago. Sumner, he said, withers him by reminding him that he tanned hides at Galena for a few hundred dollars a year. He did not masquerade as a woodchopper. He did not figure in pictorials as a farmer. He did not go round telling what he knew about anything that he didn't understand himself. His career in the rebellion is known to the whole world. Subsequently, the Democrats sought to nominate him to the Presidency, but he declined. His integrity taught him that when a party chooses a candidate from the other side, somebody is to be cheated. By Grant's consent no one ever was or ever will be cheated. The speaker then cited from the New York *World*, and Horace Greeley's illustrations complimentary to Grant, made in 1865. Coming to the question of gift taking by Grant, he adverted to English examples, to show how that country had enriched its distinguished men by act of Parliament and voluntary subscriptions. America, too, had been lavish in this regard. To Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, and Grant, large sums were given. To Stanton's family, and to Rawlins', were given more than a hundred thousand dollars each. Were these things dishonorable? Was it wrong for Grant to accept such gifts? The charge is an insult to the nation, who witnessed and applauded the proceeding. It cannot have been dishonorable or improper for him to accept a gift. Bismarck recently received a bonded estate as a gift, and was made a Prince. The charge that Grant accepted any gift after he became President, or after he was nominated, is wholly false. He accepted nothing of value since his first nomination, not even a carriage and horses, although Lincoln, Buchanan, Pierce, Taylor, and other Presidents did accept carriages and horses after their election. But it is said that men who subscribed to gifts were appointed to office, the insinuation being that they were appointed because they had subscribed to gifts. The fact that hundreds who have given have never been appointed to anything, would, of itself, seem to disprove the charge that official patronage has been used to repay gifts. Only three, or, at most, four, contributors to the funds raised for Grant have ever been offered appointments. It would seem far-fetched to explain the selection of these three, for the reason applying to more than three hundred who were never selected at all. A. T. Stewart subscribed to the Grant fund. So did every leading man in the City of New York who then supported the Republican party. No man on Manhattan Island, who would have been thought of for the Cabinet, refused to subscribe. When General Grant became President, had he named for his Cabinet E. D. Morgan, George Opdyke, Jackson S. Schultz, William E. Dodge, Henry Clews, or any other leading merchant or banker who supported him, it would have turned out that he, too, was a gift-bearing Greek. The same thing is true of Borie, the late Secretary of the Navy. These Cabinet Ministers were selected for supposed fitness, because they were not politicians. Stewart's success in an immense business convinced the President that he might render great service as Secretary of the Treasury. Borie, a retired merchant, was believed to have a large knowledge applicable to the navy. The New York *Tribune* was the foremost in urging the appointment of men who were not politicians, and, because of the bluster in the public journals, the President was misled. Greeley insisted that the Cabinet should be chosen upon the principle of which he is trying to be President, viz.: passing over all men whom you know to be fit, and taking men at a venture with no reasons to believe him to be fit. Indeed, Greeley once told the President that, in his opinion, offices should never be given to those who could take care of themselves, but should be kept for those who could not make a living any other way. Stewart's case was one in which the President was the first to acknowledge his mistake. The President's manliness is in meeting everything, shirking nothing. This occasion raised him greatly in the estimation of all just beholders. He offended Stewart, and impaired his friendship. Yet the bald pretence now made was that he used official power to recompense a gift. Another of the subscribers to the Grant fund appointed to office was Moses H. Grinnell, and when Grinnell was removed men accused the President of ingratitude. The political scavengers pretend that the President has grown rich as President by illicit gain. They parade his property by millions. We have fallen on sorry times when a Chief Magistrate, with fame so great and pure, must give an account of his private property in answer to electioneering falsehoods. The President would disdain to do it. I have no authority to do it, I don't assume to do it on his behalf, but, on behalf of the party and the cause he represents, I venture to state facts. The Senator then said: A house in Galena (Mrs. Grant's), the Missouri farm, a $100,000 house in Washington (which he sold General Sherman), a cottage at Long Branch, and a house at Philadelphia, rented for $2,000 per annum, completed the President's property, with one exception. Some years ago he purchased $100,000 nominal value of stock in the Seneca Stone Company. To this day it has paid nothing, partly because the President has interfered to prevent Seneca stone from being adopted as the building material of the Government on the plans submitted for the new State Department. Because of his being a stockholder, the President refused to allow the plan to be even considered. The other stockholders complained of this, saying they were punished because the President owned stock. The President replied, expressing his regret, saying he would sell his stock or give it away but for the imputations cast upon him by political opponents because of his ownership, but deemed it unsuitable even to seem to defer to such calumny by parting with his stock. Grant was, however, not a money-maker, or, indeed, an office-seeker. The Presidency sought him, and he never consented to stand a second time until assured that he was the only man who could not be beaten. The Convention at Philadelphia turned out to have not more than thirty office-holders. No National Convention of a party in power ever met before in which men holding official station were not largely present. Perhaps no single precinct in the whole country so effectually gave the lie to the pretence that the office-holders controlled the people as the Seventh Ward of Boston, in which Sumner lives. The Republicans turned out *en masse*, voted and voted unanimously for Grant. Sumner, in his opposition, could not command the vote announced. The wish of Colfax to withdraw from public life left the Convention without unity of sentiment as to the second place on the ticket. The choice fell upon a man, who, as Mr. Wade has well described, is the incarnation of American citizenship. Born a child of poverty and toil, the Natick cobbler had won a place in the respect and good will of his countrymen, which made it fit that the second office in the Republic should be held by Henry Wilson. Without contrast between his colleague and himself the prize might not have fallen to him, but the inexcusable conduct of Sumner led the Convention to prefer Wilson for his own great might; also, because his nomination was a record of the national judgment against the pretension that the party belongs to any man, or is subject to the whim or dictation of any set of men, however petted in the past. Wilson has been a Senator many years—during General Grant's whole military and civil service. He has at all times upheld Republican measures, and, therefore, is answerable, as he wishes to be, for the acts of the party and the policy of the Administration. Objections to either candidate apply to both, and can be argued together. The Administration is on trial; charges are made against it which must be met. The speaker then proceeded to show how George Washington was abused by his political opponents, and said, suppose all that has been said about Grant was true, he had made a good President. The Senator then took up the San Domingo question, and said when the treaty was proposed, Grant asked Sumner, then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, if he would support it. General Babcock and Colonel Forney were present at the interview, and all understood that Sumner said he would support it; that he could not think of doing otherwise than supporting the Administration in the matter; and further, that there was no objection to the instrument as a whole. Yet Sumner, having in the meanwhile, taken offence because his views and wishes in other matters were not referred to, became incensed at the President and Fish, and denounced them, and, among other things, the San Domingo Treaty, and raising an issue of veracity with three witnesses, denied that he ever intimated that he would give the Treaty his support. Among the glaring absurdities heaped on the San Domingo matter is the allegation that it was a war made on the Republic of Hayti. The foundation for this is, that a vessel or two cruised in that part of the ocean during the negotiations. Not a gun, not a pocket pistol, not a percussion-cap was fired, and the only war-like demonstration ever heard of was that a Captain sent up a rocket. The purpose of this sky-rocket, or where the stick came down, has never been ascertained. The Senator then spoke of Sumner's removal from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, and said it was not a removal at all. The Senate Committees die at the end of each session. He was not deposed because of his opposition to the San Domingo scheme. Sumner did not hold communication in the State Department, and the Senate was delayed for weeks for lack of information. The simple, indeed, the only, cure for all this was to select another Chairman. This was done, and nothing more, and it turned out that treaties, six or seven in number, having long lain buried in Committee, after the change of the Chairman were brought up and ratified. The Senator then took up the charge of nepotism against General Grant, and enumerated many instances where public men appointed relatives to office. President Johnson's son was his Chief Private Secretary. Governor Seward's son was Assistant Secretary of State. Edwin M. Stanton's son was a clerk in the War Department. Gideon Welles' son was Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and when Gideon Welles promoted a relative, at a great remuneration, to buy ships, the scandal was not that he paid just sums to his relative, but that he paid such sums at all. Reverdy Johnson, Minister to England, made his son Assistant Secretary of the Legation. John A. Dix, Minister to France, did the same thing with his son. Mr. Schurz pressed his brother-in-law upon the President, and obtained for him a lucrative place. When Trumbull caused his removal, upon statements impeaching his fitness, Schurz raged against the President for removing his brother-in-law. Trumbull seems to have procured appointment for his brother-in-law, his sons, and his nephew; and he broke, it is said, with the President because he refused to appoint Trumbull's son to office. That shrill and frisky reformer, Mr. Tipton, although not colossal himself, would need a hay scales to be weighed along with all his relatives he has helped to get office. Three brother-in-laws, a nephew, and a son in office, with other things for other relatives, did not satisfy his liberal inclinations, but he vigorously plied the President and Secretary of State to give a valuable Consulship to another son, and after they declined, he frequently avowed, once piping-ly, to the President himself, that the refusal was the cause of his opposition. Since President Grant came in but nine persons in all, connected in the remotest degree with him or with his wife, have held office under the United States. Of the nine relatives or connections in office, two were appointed by Andrew Johnson, viz: the President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.; and his brother-in-law, Rev. Mr. Cramer, Consul at Leipsic. Deducting Jesse P. Grant and M. J. Cramer, appointed by Johnson, seven instances of relatives in political office remain, of these, but two were, in truth and fact, appointed by the President. Orlando H. Ross, cousin of the President, holds a clerkship under the Third Auditor of the Treasury. He was a soldier in the war, and General Logan, as he stated in the Senate, procured his appointment at the Treasury Department without the knowledge of the President, who, in fact, never heard of it until he read it in a newspaper. This leaves six, and, of these, four hold local offices, viz: Geo. W. Dent, Appraiser at San Francisco; James F. Casey, Collector at New Orleans; one [illegible], and the other brothers-in-law of Mrs. Grant; Peter Casey, Postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss., brother of a brother-in-law of Mrs. Grant, and Geo. B. Johnson, Assessor of the Third District of Ohio, who married a third cousin of the President. Alex. Sharp, a connection of Mrs. Grant, was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, and Silas Hudson, a cousin of the President, Minister to Guatemala. As to the President's appointments being partisan, the speaker cited the cases of Adams, appointed arbitrator at Geneva, and Evarts, who was not his partisan, and Cushing and Curtis, political opponents, as Consul. The speaker, referring to his relations with Governor Morgan, said they had been in the best of accord until his advent as Morgan's successor. Conkling then spoke of his and his colleague's early attitude toward the President, and said it had been intimated that a Senator addressed the President a letter alluding to his own aspirations for the Presidency, and offering to withdraw and give the State of New York to him, providing an agreeable understanding could be had concerning the patronage. The Senator then referred to the Saratoga Convention in 1870, the disaffection of Fenton, and attributed to him the election of Hoffman, by a speech, made in October, throwing a wet blanket over the party. He instanced Greeley's letter to Cornell, declining to take part in the proposed reorganization of the Republican party in New York, and using these words: "Had a little forbearance and concession been evinced by the appointing power at Washington, I think this might have been different," to show that the differences were the result of dissatisfaction with the appointing power. The Senator said Fenton's friends had not been removed except for cause. That not six Postmasters had been appointed in the State at the speaker's instance, while Fenton secured two hundred appointments, not one of whom had been disturbed except for official delinquency. Referring to the appointment of Thomas Murphy as Collector, he said it was not made at his solicitation, and that, though Murphy was held up as a scoundrel, yet the records show he increased the collection of the revenue, and diminished the percentage of cost. Referring to the charge that the President was surrounded by a military ring, Conkling said this ring consists of three persons, who write for the President without any expense to the Treasury. Concerning the President's seaside loiterings, the speaker said he was only eight hours from Washington, and nothing can occur demanding his immediate attention, without his being within immediate call. It was the practice of rulers in all countries to tarry a distance from the official residence during a portion of the year. Conkling then referred to the foreign policy of the Administration, and applauded the success of the Washington Treaty negotiations. Finance was the next subject taken up, which the speaker showed to be in a satisfactory condition. Speaking of Civil Service Reform, he said: This is the best Administration of the Civil Service the country ever had. Delinquents and defaulters had been ferreted out with the utmost rigor, and, when caught, nothing has protected them from punishment. The Senator then took up the charge of centralism. He said the cry was a mere "catch." Horace Greeley and others, who most loudly applauded the Ku-Klux law are those who discover the centralizing tendencies of the Government. The speaker thought the real danger was from decentralization, which means State rights in secession. All the centralism we have now, he said, is a strong and stable Government under which the nation prospers with safety to property, labor, liberty and life. Referring to the investigations ordered by both Houses, he said the only result was to strengthen the Administration. Amnesty he said, was now a dead issue. The Senator then proceeded to examine Greeley's fitness for the Presidency, and claimed that the very talent he has shown unfits him for the Presidency. The Republican party has been blamed for not gratifying Greeley's ambition for office, but the mass of the party, though appreciating his eccentric genius, believed him erratic, and not possessed of practical wisdom, moderation, or the business capacity to make a useful or a safe official. His course in the Constitutional Convention was a series of peevish attempts to do everything, and resulted in his prematurely leaving his post after pouring upon members volleys of oaths. His affiliations with men shows him to be a poor judge of human nature. The worst men have stuck by him like barnacles, and his management of every business, except editing a newspaper, has shown him wanting in business capacity. As an editor he lacks a balance wheel to keep him from inconsistencies. His investments of money, his ventures with Tweed, and the lending of his name to men unworthy of trust, evinced an unsound judgment. The epithets and libels with which he pursues those he hates or envies shows a strangely unchristian and unbridled nature. Truthful history will never record that Horace Greeley owed the Republican party nothing, but the verdict be that he spoke like a scheming ingrate when he said: "I am perfectly willing to pass receipts with the Republican party and say our accounts are now settled and closed." Conkling next came to Greeley's record, saying all his deeds are to be found in words. Extracts from the *Tribune* after the first election and prior to the inauguration of Lincoln were read to show that he incited secession by expressing a willingness to let the South leave the Union peaceably, as were also extracts from speeches by General Blair in the Senate in 1871 making the same charge. The "On to Richmond" articles of the *Tribune* were also quoted as the incarnation of conceit and folly, which drove the army headlong to Bull Run. Before that battle, Greeley imputed treason to General Scott, and after our defeat, he coddled up to Scott, whom he had tried to dishonor less than four weeks previously. Greeley, early in Lincoln's Administration, became his enemy. This Lincoln knew and was ever on his guard. This is noticeable in the Niagara Falls peace affair. Greeley had been for secession when secession might have been avoided. He had been for battle when the time was not come. He had been in turn, for war and peace, when each was impossible, and early in 1864, when the rebellion was about to collapse, and when everything depended upon keeping the North erect with united and undaunted front, Greeley fell into a swoon of despondency, and blamed our authorities for not trying to make peace. The details of his negotiations at Niagara are given, showing, said Conkling, undeniably that, first, Greeley was gulled by a shallow swindle; second, that he not only bit at the bait, but pressed the matter upon Lincoln in a manner showing an intention to carp at him unless he yielded to his views; third, that Lincoln punctured the fraud at a glance, and yet Greeley did not see it; fourth, that Greeley bungled the whole affair at Niagara, or else purposely violated the repeated instructions of the President; fifth, that he tamely submitted to the most unblushing effrontery and imposition from the rebels; sixth, that he expressly admitted and stated that Lincoln had been fickle or untruthful, when he knew he had not; and, finally, that when Lincoln sought to vindicate himself by making the truth public, Greeley stifled the truth by threatening that if it was told to publish matters having no bearing on the case, but which would deeply wound the public interest. Who, said Conkling, can wonder that Stanton proposed the arrest of Greeley for holding unauthorized and injurious intercourse with the enemy. Greeley's financial policy, first opposing the Legal Tender act, then favoring it; now opposing and then advocating the resumption of specie payment; next arguing for taxation to pay the debt in ten years; first favoring and then denouncing the income tax, were alluded to, and the conclusion drawn that one who changes his mind so often could not be trusted to run a cider mill, and financier for it. Eccentricity and fickleness are his traits. He has bolted and advised bolting. He has opposed the nomination or election of every President who has been chosen for thirty years. He has quarrelled with every Administration. He has assailed the character of those he differed with, wantonly and savagely. He has imputed corruption to others merely for not voting or thinking as he did. He sought to intrigue the defeat of Lincoln after he had been nominated the second time, and wrote secret letters, which have since come to light, to concert measures to prevent Lincoln's election. He strove to poison President Grant against capable and honest Republicans, and advised him to exclude from his councils men trained in public affairs. He has recommended unfit men for office, and insisted upon their appointment. After indorsing and applauding everything involving principles, he has struck at the President on account of patronage, and bolted the party after manoeuvring more than a year to get its nomination. He apologized for the Tammany robbers. He sought for two years, before his open desertion, to divide and destroy the Republican party; and, finally, in signing the call for the Cincinnati Convention which adopted the Free-Trade Missouri platform, he turned his back on the only political principle or idea prominent for the last ten years of which he had not before been on both sides. Yes, in the blind staggers of faction, the American people are challenged to scan and decide upon this record. Such a coalition and such a nomination means chaos and disorder. The issue stands before you. On one side is a safe, tried, and stable Government, at peace with all nations, and prosperity at home, with business thriving, and debt, and taxes melting away. On the other side is a hybrid conglomeration, made up of crotchets, distempers, and personal aims of restless and disappointed men. What ills might come of committing to them the affairs of the nation? No judgment can fathom, no prophecy foretell. The result is very safe, because it rests with the same generation which was given by Providence to see through the darkness of the rebellion, and that generation cannot be blind now.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN AT MANSFIELD, OHIO.

MANSFIELD, July 23.—Mr. John Sherman addressed a Republican meeting in this city this evening. He briefly reviewed the Baltimore platform, claiming that, by it and the nomination of Greeley, the Democratic party had abandoned the position it had held for twenty years, and had adopted an essentially Republican platform, acquiescing in, and approving, all the great changes and reforms adopted by the Republican party. In regard to the seventh plank, denouncing repudiation, the Senator said: "This is a voluntary renunciation of all the resolves and threats made by Democratic leaders that, in some form, or under some device, the plighted faith of the nation would be violated. The shadow of Repudiation, which clung to us like the shirt of Nessus, from the example of some of the States, has increased the rate of interest on all our public securities, and, accompanied by the open threats of Democratic leaders, has cost the people of the United States enough to build a half dozen Pacific Railroads. These sentiments in a Democratic platform read like the penitential sigh of a dying suicide. If all these glorious resolves are so good now, why were they not made one, two, ten years ago? What merit is there in glorying over accomplished facts, unless you contribute to their accomplishments? What virtue is there in mourning opportunities lost? What reward does the Democratic party deserve for enforcing these measures, all now on the highway of accomplished success, when they so bitterly opposed them at their inception?"

Mr. Sherman spoke of the political bearings of the present campaign. "The Republican party, whose successful management of public affairs has been approved by both or all parties in three separate National Conventions, again presents candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. It proudly points to what it has done in the past, adheres to the same policy, and promises to continue to effect other reforms of an administrative character. It promises to complete and perfect the Civil Service Reform already adopted, so that honesty, efficiency, and fidelity shall be the only qualifications for office. It promises to abolish the franking privilege. It promises to continue the reduction of taxes, and at the same time to continue to reduce the public debt. It promises, as far as the National Government can do so, to secure to capital such facilities, and to labor such reward as to fairly divide the profits of production, and to adjust the interest of these great servants of civilization. It approves the liberal amnesty already granted to the Rebels of the South, and promises to make amnesty universal as soon as the public safety will allow. There is not in its platform of principles anything that will not meet with your hearty assent. You receive the assurance that every promise it has made in the past has been fulfilled; so will every promise it makes for the future be fulfilled." In regard to the Liberal Republican movement, he said: Some minor difference or petty disappointment may lead a few to turn their backs on their old political friends, but the great masses of men, who are not moved by minor details, will stand by the old flag and the old party if they are satisfied of the honesty and fidelity of their public agents, and the general results of their Administration. Take the broad view of the Republican Administration. Look at the difficulties encountered. Look at the actual results. Look over the country, prosperous in all its parts. Even the scars left by the war in the South are rapidly healing. Look at your Territories. Examine for yourself industry in all its branches. Con over the table of your recent National census, and see whether the taxes that have been repealed, the debt that has been paid, the promptness to expose and punish public offenders, the fidelity with which the taxes are collected and accounted for. Look at these results of Republican Administration, and then let us count up the petty personal charges against the President. Now if General Grant was as much of a politician as he might have been; if instead of fighting our battles and winning victories without number over the enemies of our country, he had been training for the Presidency, he would have known better how to have managed the minor details of his Administration, and especially the official intercourse indispensable between himself and the members of his own party in Congress.

In regard to the Liberal and Democratic coalition, he said: "All the evils complained of come to us from the Democratic party, and we have instituted great reforms in Civil Service, and will adopt others as experience justifies. Will it be better to bring a fresh and hungry horde to effect reforms in appointments to office. See how eager they are now. How many will be Liberal Democrats when they fail in their ambition? Is it for a free trade-tariff? I know this is the hobby of some of my neighbors, and yet if Mr. Greeley has any conviction, it is for a high protective tariff. When he takes the oath of office he swears to veto any act of Congress that does not meet his approval. He cannot approve a free trade tariff, if he is an honest man. And yet he contrived and pounced with his own hand the plank of the platform by which he agrees that in no event will he perform the duty of a President on any bill that affects taxes imposed upon the people. Is this honest? Again, our Democratic friends talk about centralization and State rights. That they have always claimed to be the foundation-stone of Democracy, and, with proper qualifications, it is a very good cornerstone. What becomes of the State rights you have surrendered? Those you had in dispute with the Republican party, and you have now taken a man who has gone further for extending the power of the National Government than any living American, and as far as any dead American except Alexander Hamilton. Is this honest? Talk no more about Ku-Klux laws, *habeas corpus*, election laws, railroad laws, reconstruction laws. Horace Greeley was for them all. I have myself been arraigned by Horace Greeley, over and over again, because I have not gone further and faster in all these questions, while my Democratic neighbors considered me an ultra Republican."

The Senator then entered into a history of Grant's Administration, alluding to the differences with Sumner, Trumbull, and Schurz, the charges in regard to San Domingo, the sale of arms to France, military rings, etc. Speaking in defence of the President, he closed with the following appeal:

"To you, my Democratic friends, I have no right to appeal, for we have not acted together in the past. Now positions make new duties. If you approve the coalition that has been made, vote for Horace Greeley, the life-long traducer of your party, the opposer of your principles, the very antipode of what I supposed an old-fashioned Democrat was. You will go a-shearing and come home shorn. But to you, my Republican friends, with whom I have acted for many years, with whom in victory or defeat I have marched since the formation of the Republican party, I proudly point to you the glorious record of our party, its civil and military achievements. I point to our country in unexampled prosperity, every man free, labor paid, capital employed, industry diversified, our honor at home and abroad untarnished; I appeal to you, is it wise to risk all these results of a Republican Administration to follow the wild vagaries of one headed by Horace Greeley, and supported by an unnatural coalition of all the hungry elements of disorganized parties. The old way is the path of safety, on which let us march on together."

SCHURZ'S SPEECH CREATES A SENSATION IN ADMINISTRATION CIRCLES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President arrived here this morning, and contrary to general expectations, will remain until to-morrow evening. Secretary Boutwell delayed his return to Massachusetts; the Postmaster General returned from Elkton, and Secretary Fish gave up his pleasure at Garrison's, on the Hudson, in order to be present at the Cabinet meeting to-day, which it was known would be the last to be held for many weeks. The meeting was, therefore, attended by all the members, except Delano and Robeson. It is given out that nothing but routine business was transacted, the most conspicuous of which was the arranging of certain Revenue Districts. The main object of the meeting seemed to be the consideration of the speech of Senator Schurz last night in St. Louis, and as to what ought to be done with it. The statement that Schurz had been approached by two friends of Grant, and asked to forego his opposition to the San Domingo abomination, and that he was promised in return all the patronage that he wanted, creates consternation in the Cabinet, particularly that portion of the statement which said the speaker (Schurz) had the fact in writing from one of the persons that he made the offer of patronage with the consent of the President. This matter was the subject of considerable discussion with the President and his Cabinet, and it was finally decided that a flat contradiction should be made of the whole thing, and trust to the future to suggest ways of getting out of the scrape, in case Schurz should produce the letter. So a telegram to this effect was prepared and given the Associated Press, from whence you will receive it to-night. The substance is to defy Schurz to produce the letter. A copy of the despatch has been placed in the hands of Senator Poole, of North Carolina, who intends to make it convenient to be present at the meeting in Raleigh to-morrow. He will have the despatch read, and defy Schurz to produce the letter. The despatch had the approval of Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Fish, the President, Attorney General Williams, and General Porter. In this connection it is proper to say that not only [illegible] made to bestow patronage to secure strength for the San Domingo treaty, but to other Senators who turned as deaf an ear as he did to the tempter. These offers came in several ways, most of them in hints and suggestions from Cabinet officers, as was particularly the case with Senator Tipton. In addition to the offers of this character to Schurz, the names of ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, ex Senator Ross, of Kansas, and Senator Tipton may be used in confirmation of the practice alleged to have exercised by Schurz. All of these gentlemen were approached in substantially the same way. The President not only went to the Capitol and made personal appeals to vote for the treaty, there placing himself upon the level of a common lobby agent, but he invited Senators unfriendly to the scheme to the White House, where he urged the great advantages of the island, and endeavored with maps and refreshments, and arguments to influence them to vote for the ratification of the Treaty, in accordance with his promise in the Babcock protocol to use all his influence privately among Senators to secure the ratification of the Treaty. As the President manifests such tenderness on the subject of San Domingo, it is probable that other Senators will soon be telling on the stump what they know about San Domingo and President Grant.

Political advices received in this city to-day confirm the previous reports from North Carolina. It is now conceded that the Democrats will elect six out of the eight Congressmen, and will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. The registration closes to-day, prior to the election. About 200,000 names will be registered, of which about 70,000 are colored. At least 5,000 votes will be cast this year more than last year, many having been granted amnesty. All of the new voters will support, and are working hard for the Conservative ticket. Senator Schurz will speak at Salem, N. C., on the 27th inst.

COLONEL FRED. HECKER SUPPORTS THE LIBERAL STATE TICKET.

Colonel Frederick Hecker, in a letter to the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, called out by the publication of an account of an interview with him by a reporter of the St. Louis *Democrat*, says:

As far as Mr. Koerner, and the ticket which he heads, are concerned, I told the reporter that many who would abstain from voting for either Greeley or Grant, would undoubtedly vote the Liberal State ticket, because it contains the names of such men as merit the entire confidence and respect of the public; and that particularly Koerner, with whom I have been acquainted the last forty years, is a thoroughly honest, dignified, and noble character, of such statesmanlike abilities and such juristic knowledge, that I would be at a loss to find a better man for Governor of Illinois. The most influential Radical Republican papers advocated his nomination long before the present nomination was made, and characterized him the same as I have done above. I further [illegible] that, if I should address my fellow-citizens [illegible], it would be in the interest of Koerner.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A special from North Carolina, dated yesterday, says: "Senator Wilson made his last speech, at Goldsboro, to-day, and immediately left for home. The meeting was held in the Court House, and was composed of about 150 negroes and a dozen white men. Wilson returns the most disgusted man that can be imagined. He has utterly failed to arouse any enthusiasm, and, with the exception of a meeting at Newburn on Saturday last, none of his meetings have at all been respectable in numbers, averaging from 50 to 150 people, and all negroes at that. Fancy the Senator's feelings at having to address such audiences.

THE PRESIDENT VERSUS SENATOR SCHURZ.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The charge made, last evening, by Senator Schurz, in his St. Louis speech, to the effect that he had been offered official patronage by President Grant or his friends to vote against his conviction of duty in regard to the annexation of San Domingo, was laid before the President by Secretary Belknap on General Grant's arrival here this morning. The President pronounces the whole statement, as far as it attempts to reflect upon him, as absolutely unfounded. In fact, in no way was any one ever authorized to tender to Schurz, or any other Senator, the control or use of any patronage for his approval of the San Domingo annexation policy, or any other measure of this Administration. The President expresses his earnest desire that Schurz will at once publish the letter which he claims to have, in reference to this pretended proffer, in order that if any one has so imposed upon the Senator, it may lead to a full expose of the dishonest motives and character of such person.

SENATOR SCHURZ EN ROUTE TO NORTH CAROLINA.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Senator Schurz left to-night for North Carolina, via Parkersburg, where he will take part in the State campaign.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Major Sterrett Ramsey, aged 82, oldest Paymaster in the United States Navy, died at Gettysburg, Pa., yesterday.

—Three steamers arrived at New York, yesterday, from Glasgow, Scotland.

DIED.

ROOD—At 1142 Prairie-av., June 23, of congestion of the brain, James W., only son of J. W. and M. W. Rood, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The remains were taken to Beloit, Wis., for burial.

BITTINGER—July 23, Grace, infant daughter of George W. and Sarah J. Bittinger, aged 2 months.

FRISBEE—On Tuesday, July 23, after a lingering illness, Jeanette G., wife of William B. Frisbee, aged 44 years.

Funeral from No. 250 Walnut-st., on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M., this Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in their hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts. All are invited. J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar, this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance and work in the Order of K. T. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Purchaser for lot on Ohio-st., east of Dearborn, at less than value. Address or call on owner at 461 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

CHURCH PEWS AND CUSHIONS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Inquire of J. D. STETSAL, 731 South Park-av., cor. Thirtieth-st.

FINANCIAL.

Higest Price Paid in Cash

For [illegible] against Knickerbocker Ins. Co., Chicago; Chicago Fire Ins. Co., Chicago; Merchants' Ins. Co., Chicago; Germania Ins. Co., Chicago; Mutual Security Ins. Co., Chicago; Great Western Ins. Co., Chicago; Home Ins. Co., Chicago; Chicago Firemen's Ins. Co., Chicago; Cook County [illegible] certificates, by A. C. GREENEBAUM, 41 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

115 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our business to our former location, Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe-st., where, with largely increased facilities, we shall be pleased to meet the wants of our friends and the public generally.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in Paper, Blank Books, Stationery, Bookbinders' Stock, Tools and Machinery, also JOB PRINTERS.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our business to 72 West Washington-st., near the Tunnel, where we shall keep in stock everything pertaining to the Stationery and Blank Book trade.

Call and see our patented Letter Press, including Copying Book, Brush Bowl, Blotting Paper, and Oil Board. Price $6. Warranted, or money refunded.

STYLES & FOWLER.

REMOVAL.

O. L. AMERICAN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Dry Goods, Notions, and Carpets,

Have Removed to their new Stores,

108 and 110 Franklin, cor. Washington-sts.

REMOVAL.

[illegible] st. near State. Two good jewellers wanted.

REMOVAL.

EMPIRE LINE.

The General Office of the Empire Line, in this city, is removed from No. [illegible] Pacific avenue to

No. 146 LaSalle Street, Otis Block.

JOS. STOCKTON, Agent.

FURNACES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.

For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by

FULLER, WARREN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. WALKER'S

Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear,

200 WEST MADISON-ST.

South Side office and residence: No. 60 Twenty-third-st., from 3 to 5.

WM. KERR & CO.,

96 WEST LAKE-ST.,

DEALERS IN

Louisville Cement, White Sand, Michigan and New York Stucco, Land Plaster, Lime, Marble Dust, Plastering Hair, &c.

J. W. BAILEY,

Importer and dealer in TEAS. A large fresh invoice just received at low figures.

No. 10 LaSalle-st.

EXCURSIONS.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

LAKE SUPERIOR EXCURSIONS.

This Company is now selling round trip excursion tickets, from Chicago to Lake Superior and return,

AT $35 EACH.

These tickets are issued via six different routes of rail and steamboat travel, and are good if used prior to Oct. 1, 1872. For tickets and information apply at the city ticket office, 81 West Madison-st., [illegible], and at the passenger depots of the C. & N. W. Railway, Chicago.

H. P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.

M. HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Fine Watches,

JEWELRY & DIAMONDS,

452 Wabash-av.

Orders from the country solicited.

REAL ESTATE.

TWO ACRES OF VALUABLE HYDE PARK PROPERT

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Partition sale of the Sluyter property, being two acres, with dwelling situated on northwest corner of Sixty-third st. and Woodlawn av., near Woodlawn station, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court. Sale will be made at the east door of the old Court House, on MONDAY, July 29, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms of Sale—One half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Special Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Low Rates of Insurance.

Connects with all railways.

LESTER & UPDIKE,

Corner Clark and Taylor-sts.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,

WOOL AND GRASS SEEDS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Kinzie and North LaSalle-sts.

Portfolios and Writing Desks

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

JOHN COON, HENRY RHINES, AND PROF. GARNIER

will play at the Academy of Music Billiard Hall this evening, July 24.

USE THE BEST!

The Lightning Sticky FLY PAPER, free from poison. The trade supplied by [illegible] SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn.

Hadley's Lessons in Languages.

Something entirely new and highly recommended.

HADLEY BROTHERS, Publishers, 136 State-st., Chicago.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO RENT.

Notice to Manufacturers.

I want a building within 1 mile of Court House, [illegible] H. MORRIS, Room [illegible] West Randolph-st.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Politics in Northern Indiana.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., July 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since the action of the Baltimore Convention Greeley stock has gone up largely in this county. The Liberals are battling manfully for the right, and Democrats are coming to the rescue without a murmur, now that they begin to see the movement gaining such huge proportions. The very ablest Republicans in this county are taking the stump for the Liberal ticket, while the Grant followers are importing speakers from abroad to take the place of some of those who have "departed" for the great Liberal party that is now sweeping over the country like a tornado. The followers of Mr. Grant have already posted Dick Oglesby, Mr. Brown, candidate for Governor, and Senator Morton, to speak in this part of the State during the next few weeks. They are frightened, and, with all their local orators and fuglemen can do, they cannot stay the tide of the "irrepressible conflict" that is now going on in this part of the State.

The Liberal Congressional Convention for the Tenth District will be held at Columbia City on the 6th of August.

The Hon. T. A. Hendricks will speak in the towns through this section all through this month. Other Liberal speakers have also made appointments to canvass thoroughly the whole State. In fact, everything looks bright and lovely. RESIDENT.

The Journal on Senator Trumbull.

AURORA, Ill., July 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The *Journal*, whose heaviest argument in politics is its vocabulary, calls Senator Trumbull a "hypocrite," and warns him that he "cannot this time, as he did once, ride into the United States Senate on two political horses." Now, will the *Journal* please tell us why it supported this man Trumbull, and why it did not tell the people of Illinois what a miserable "hypocrite" he was, when it knew he was riding two political horses into the Senate? Was not this truth-loving and truth-telling paper under [illegible] people on their guard concerning the "treacherous Senator?" Why, then, did it deceive the people, and aid and encourage his election? The people have a right to know where this epithet "hypocrite" properly belongs, and who is the more guilty in the premises.

The *Journal* says the Democratic party has swallowed the Liberals, and hence Senator Trumbull is a "hypocrite" when he speaks of Liberal Republicans, for they have no existence,—they are all in the "Democratic belly." If this be true, then a "Democratic belly" has more brains than an Administration head, and the *Journal's* party would do well to go somewhere and find something to swallow.

Such things as this, published daily, about the men who have sown broadcast the seed-thought of Republican principles over all this Western country are driving Regular Republicans to the support of the National Reform party. A REPUBLICAN.

Liberalism at Paw Paw, Mich.

PAW PAW, Mich., July 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Greeley and Brown cause is gaining ground very rapidly in this (Van Buren) County. Already, in our little village, 34 of our best Republicans have joined the Liberal movement. The Democracy are wide awake for Greeley.

You may go into the news-depot and inquire for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The answer is, "They are all engaged." Not one can be got unless spoken-for the day previous.

This township gave General Grant, in 1868, 63 majority. In 1872 he will be defeated by 10. The Democrats are going for Greeley to a man. I belong to that party, and know how they feel.

Ex-Governor Blair's speeches tell among the Republicans here. They know he is an able man and a man of truth. PAW PAW.

Liberalism at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., July 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this village, many of the solid Republicans are coming out flat-footed for the Liberal ticket. There seems to be a general desire among the thinking Republicans that there should be a change of officials, both large and small. The Liberal cause is growing daily, and it is admitted by one half of the men that signed the call for the Grant meeting that Greeley and Brown are sure to be elected. The paper which "parts its name in the middle," has had a drummer here, but he met with poor success. The reading public are very well satisfied with THE TRIBUNE and the course it has taken. W.

The Grantites in Ford County, Ill.

PAXTON, July 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The harmonious Grantites are peculiarly sensitive about the Liberal strength here. Free speech, free actions, and free elections are very distasteful to them at this time, for they are causing such a stampede to Liberalism that they have become alarmed for the success of their local ticket, as well as the State and National; and no better evidence of their demoralization is needed than their persistent misrepresentations of the Liberal strength in Ford County.

These self-appointed guardians of the soldiers held their County Nominating Convention here on the 10th of July; and, when the Convention adjourned, there were the largest lot of soldiers laid out politically ever scalped in so short a conflict. Four of the leading soldiers were beheaded at one sitting of these champions of the patriotic defenders of our country. Major M. M. Pulver was a candidate for the Legislature, but he was beheaded in his youth by one John Pollock, whose brilliant qualifications to misrepresent the county and district, if he should be elected, are well known to all who are acquainted with him.

General L. A. Dodd, present incumbent, was a candidate for Circuit Clerk, and he was quietly shelved to make room for a young man who had never done his party or country any service. The General was a good officer, a brave and faithful soldier, and a prompt, energetic clerk. His opponent, so far as is known, has none of these recommendations.

Captain M. C. Fee was a candidate for Sheriff, but he was doomed to fill a political grave early in life. He went to "where the woodbine twineth," to make room for an old man whose qualifications for the office are no better than the Captain's. But he never served his country as a soldier, therefore the Grantites preferred him.

But "the unkindest cut of all," was made when they sent Mr. J. R. Kinnear to his long home politically. He had received all the votes of his party cast for State Senator, and the Convention, by a majority vote, refused to count the votes cast at the primary election for him; and they also refused to present his name to the Senatorial Convention as a candidate from Ford County, and, in the chaste language of one of the delegates, "he was the worst skunked 'cuss' of the lot," and the only reason that can possibly be given for treating Mr. Kinnear so outrageously is supposed to be the fact that he served three years as a private soldier, and was far better qualified by nature and education than any other man before the Grantites for Legislative honors. But qualifications had nothing to do in making the nominations; money and trickery won the day; and the result is, there is terrible dissatisfaction with the County ticket, and, like a small boy in the dark, they made a great noise to keep their courage up.

As to Grant, no one wanted him nominated at Philadelphia and there is no enthusiasm for him now. The people are not ready to throw up their hats and shout for the man who, in a little over three years, has made himself so odious to the American people that he and his friends thought it necessary to pass a law putting every voter in the land at the mercy of the President, so as to make his election sure. The people are not ready for a military despotism; therefore, there is no enthusiasm in this part of Illinois for the seaside lounger, and it is impossible to create any. On the contrary, the Liberals are quietly and surely gaining strength every day, and the vote next November will demonstrate the fact that there are many Liberals in Ford and adjoining counties. LIBERAL.

Liberal Meeting at Battle Creek, Mich.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republicans and Democrats had a rousing meeting here last night. The speakers were the Hon. Fidus Livermore and the Hon. Eugene Pringle, of Jackson. Mr. Pringle said he had always acted with the Republican party, but the time had come when we needed a change. The controllers of our gift-taking President must be removed. A great reform had been inaugurated, and had taken such a hold upon the honest portion of the people that it was impossible for the Grantites to stop the wave that was sweeping the country.

Mr. Livermore said he was not in the habit of addressing people by the acre, but such seemed to be his good fortune this time. One of the great hobbies of the Grant men was, that the Democrats were so inconsistent as to vote for a man who had struck them so many hard blows. "But that," said Mr. L., "is our business and not yours. If we can forgive Mr. Greeley after he has shown such a forgiving spirit, you should find no fault."

Mr. Livermore was a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, and also to the Baltimore Convention in 1872. He had attended a great many Conventions, but never had he seen such unanimity of feeling for any one man as there was for Honest Horace Greeley at Baltimore.

There are at least 200 old-line Republicans at Battle Creek who will vote the Liberal ticket, and we are gaining in numbers every day. WHITE HAT.

Greeley Ratification at Ligonier, Ind.

LIGONIER, Ind., July 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republicans and Democrats held a ratification meeting at this place last Saturday evening. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. John B. Stoll, candidate for Auditor of State, and organized by electing Judge Harrison Wood, who has been a strong Republican ever since the organization of the party, to the Chair.

Colonel William C. Williams, of Albion, who commanded the Forty-fourth Indiana Regiment during the late war, and who was elected to his second term as Clerk of this County, in 1870, by the Republican party, was then introduced, amid loud cheers, and spoke at some length, indorsing the Cincinnati platform and its candidates as the only means of a speedy and successful return to peace and prosperity. He claimed that the Cincinnati platform is purely Republican and patriotic, and declared that, if the Philadelphia Convention had indorsed it, no Republican would have said that it was not a sound one, but that the platform and its nominees would have been cheerfully accepted by every man in the party.

Dr. Crum, a life-long and earnest advocate of Republican doctrines, was then introduced, and made a short and enthusiastic appeal in behalf of the Liberal ticket, expressing a willingness to strike glad hands with all of every party who could indorse the Cincinnati platform and its nominees.

Dr. Denny was then called, and responded with a few remarks, in which he declared his intention to support Greeley and Brown.

N. H. Zimmerman and Dr. J. R. Baker, editors of the *National Banner*, made short speeches, both of which were well received by the audience.

There was a large attendance, and, during the whole proceedings, there was manifested the most intense enthusiasm.

The Liberal movement is gaining in strength, from day to day, and promises that Noble County will roll up a handsome majority for the man with the Old White Hat. R. E. PORTER.

Liberalism in Sheboygan County, Wis.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., July 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Grant's Brass-Collar Brigade are doing some tremendous whistling just now, judging from a statement I saw to-day in Scammon's organ, namely: that Sheboygan County was "solid for Grant."

A few facts will let the wind out of that bubble. First, then, General Conrad Krez—who headed one of the bravest regiments that fought to put down the Rebellion; a Republican of the straightest sect; a member of Governor Washburn's staff; an alternate delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, a man of honor, integrity, and influence—has renounced Grant, and is working for Greeley.

The Hon. George S. Graves—a Republican of long standing, who has represented this county in the Legislature many times, and was prominent for Speaker—is out and out for Greeley.

Judge Gillman—an old-line Republican; twice Judge; one of Sheboygan's most esteemed and honest men—is for Greeley.

The Hon. E. M. McGraw—late State Prison Commissioner of Wisconsin, a Republican of influence and brains—joins the ranks for Horace.

The Hon. Billie Williams—a Republican since the party was founded, who has been tendered the office of Judge and member of Congress by that party; one of the most eloquent speakers in the State, a very Samson on the stump; who has refused and never sought office—is enthusiastic for Greeley, and will take the field against Grant if necessary.

The Hon. John H. Plath, an influential Republican since 1856, and a Representative in the Legislature of the State, turns his back on Grant and goes for Greeley.

The Hon. Thomas Blackstock, twice Mayor, a member of the Legislature, and talked of for the Senate, is another of the many leading Radicals who are leaving Grant from sheer disgust in Sheboygan County—that ground which Mr. Scammon would have his reader believe is a unit for Grant.

The truth is, that, where the county has given 300 for Radicalism, it will give upwards of 500 for Greeley; and the men can be found by scores who will bet on it.

A more pitiable face could not be seen than that of Major Coles, United States Assistant Assessor, who went around this place a little while ago, to get his old comrades to sign a call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant meeting, at Pittsburgh. He utterly failed to get any soldiers of that sort, and gave it up in disgust. The soldiers having preserved the Union, are for peace,—and not Grant peace at that.

Not a Democrat of any prominence can be found in the county against Greeley, nor scarcely a German Republican for Grant. GREELEY REPUBLICAN.

Organization of a Greeley Club at Rockford, Ill.—Grantite Chicanery—The Congressional Canvass in the Fourth District.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Liberals of Rockford met at the Court House, Saturday evening, July 20, and organized a Greeley and Brown Club. R. S. Sanborn was chosen President; Seeley Perry, Carleton W. Sheldon, H. W. Taylor, Jesse Blinn, E. Smith, and Robert Simpson, Vice Presidents; H. R. Enoch, Secretary; and Hosmer P. Holland, Treasurer.

It was the largest meeting ever assembled in this county for the organization of a political club. Every seat was occupied; the aisles were packed by persons standing, unable to get seats; and many left unable even to gain entrance to the Court House.

Speeches were made by R. S. Sanborn, Esq., H. W. Taylor, Esq., and the Hon. S. G. Bronson; and the enthusiasm that prevailed has not had its parallel in the political history of this county. The Grantites look blue. They have not even attempted to organize a club for the "Long Branch Loiterer," for the facts are, that the soul the party once had has gone out of its body, and it stands, mummy-like, looking ghastly and expressionless at that earnest spirit of Progress and Reform that is going on in its presence.

One thing, no doubt, has been the cause of this soulless and lifeless condition of the Republican party in this county, to-wit: The leaders are all greedy for the few offices that are within the gift of the people in the coming contest. Rumor has it, that Dr. R. P. Lane, President of the Second National Bank, and C. M. Braye, Esq., City Attorney, are looking with longing eyes and anxious hearts to the State Senatorship; hence, they stand facing each other like two giant mastiffs, showing their teeth, ready, at a moment's notice, to commence the conflict for the possession of the Senatorial bone. Those well posted are of the opinion that said bone has no meat on it for either of their hungry stomachs.

Abraham E. Smith, the editor of the *Gazette*, is exceeding wroth that the Hon. William Lathrop would not traffic with the McHenry County delegation, and thus have secured the nomination to Congress, instead of General Hurlbut. The consideration was so small that the honest editor is of the opinion that the generous offer should have been accepted. The price was fixed at the low sum of $9,600 maximum and $1,500 minimum, and a substitute proposed, namely, giving the disposal of the Post Offices of the Rockford, Woodstock, and Elgin to the "incorruptible patriots" from McHenry. Both propositions being indignantly rejected, they sought the magnanimous heart of General Hurlbut for comfort and consolation, though the precise nature of the comfort and consolation given is not yet known. But one thing we do know: that the McHenry County delegation left Farnsworth, went to the support of General Hurlbut, and he was nominated.

The key which led to the above delicious facts was an editorial in the Rockford *Gazette*, giving to the public "the reasons why Mr. Lathrop was not nominated." I only state these things for the reason that it will be interesting to the people of McHenry County to know that the delegation to whom they intrusted their Congressional interests made use of that trust to traffic with, as if it was so much merchandise; and, knowing the facts, they will, next November, veto their actions, and give a majority of their votes to the Hon. S. G. Bronson, the Liberal candidate for Congress in this district.

The honor conferred upon this county by selecting Mr. Bronson to be the advocate of our principles in this campaign, gives great satisfaction. He will, no doubt, carry the county by a good majority; for many men who will vote for Grant for President will vote for Bronson for Congress. Both candidates are well known here by every voter, and the popular decision will be made upon their real merits as men.

Mr. Bronson is known to be a man of fine education and attainments, eminent for having led a pure and blameless life in our midst for twenty years, and not a single incident in his life can be brought into the canvass to cause a friend to blush or an enemy to condemn. His ripe scholarship, added to legislative abilities of a high order, will commend him to every honest man who has intelligence enough to distinguish between worth and worthlessness, and firmness enough to resist the dictation of the party now in power. B. G. W.

Liberal Meeting at Stevens Point, Wis.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., July 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Upon receipt of the intelligence from Baltimore of the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic Convention, a call was made, signed equally by Liberal Republicans and Democrats, for a ratification meeting, and to form a Greeley Club. At the hour appointed, Curtis Hall was well crowded with men anxious to listen to the first speech of the campaign in this State. General A. G. Ellis was chosen Chairman, and introduced as speaker the Hon. M. M. Strong, who made an able, eloquent, and masterly review, not only of the Administration of Grant, but also of those habits of mind which unfit him for the Presidential trust. After the close of the speech a Greeley Club was organized, with Hon. N. H. [illegible], Republican, for President; G. L. Park, Democrat, Vice President; Hon. A. G. Ellis, Democrat, Secretary, and Dr. G. Rood, Republican, Treasurer. An Executive Committee of five was chosen, composed of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, with a view to active work during the campaign. A letter was read from the Hon. George W. Cate, Circuit Judge, written for the purpose of being read to the meeting, in which the Judge cordially endorsed Greeley and Brown, and as emphatically condemned the re-election of Grant. [The letter of Judge Cate was published in THE TRIBUNE of July 22.—ED. TRIBUNE.] It was a complete success as a ratifying meeting, and it adjourned amid great enthusiasm. We claim the honor of inaugurating the campaign first in the State, and, with "Reform and Amnesty" on our banner, to continue in the front until victory secures to the people those rights which this Administration has jeoparded, and that purity in Government which it has destroyed. P.

Liberalism in Minnesota.

AUSTIN, Minn., July 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have noticed that many Eastern "wise ones," in speaking of the chances of Minnesota in the coming Presidential campaign, have set us down for Grant. However this information may have been obtained, the facts, from our standpoint, do not seem to warrant this assertion.

In Mower County, one of the Southern counties of the State, where there is a Republican majority from 600 to 800, Greeley will probably poll a small majority, if the expression of the people can be judged from their own words. Greeley has many warm personal friends and acquaintances, who, to a man, are supporting him. The Germans are mostly in favor of Greeley as against Grant,—many opposing the Grant ticket entire rather than vote for Wilson, who is called a "Know-Knothing."

Our Postmaster has been circulating a petition for signers to get up a Grant and Wilson Club, but so far about 90 names only have been obtained.

Life-long Republicans come out boldly and support honest Horace Greeley. Men who have never voted anything but straight Re[illegible] the war; farmers and business men, stand forward and proclaim their intention of supporting the men who only can bring peaceful alliance between the North and South.

The Austin *Register*, the leading Republican paper of the county, has supported Horace Greeley from his nomination at Cincinnati, and still continues to do so.

If Mower County is any criterion to go by, Minnesota cannot be safely counted for Grant, for a "still small voice" may be heard from the North Star State which will please the ears of our Chappaqua farmer-friend on the eve of election.

In this Judicial District, a Liberal candidate will be put in the field, and no doubt elected, as the "straight Republican" is obnoxious to many personally, and his nomination having been secured by political chicanery and wire-pulling, the bulk of the legal profession are strongly opposed to his election.

Party whippers-in are not sparing the lash, and every effort is being made to poll as strong a vote for Grant as possible. But it won't do; the 15,000 majority of last year in this State will not be counted for Grant and Wilson this, as our farmer-candidate has too many friends and supporters among the grain fields of the Great Northwest.

Liberalism in Hardin County, Iowa.

IOWA FALLS, Iowa, July 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: One of the largest political meetings ever held in this part of Iowa took place here last evening, in ratification of Cincinnati and Baltimore. The largest hall in the county was packed to its utmost capacity. The audience was addressed by Colonel Clark, of Hamilton County, and by Messrs. Buttolph, Weaver, and Todd, of Hardin. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

This county, always before giving a Republican majority of three to one, can only be saved to Grant by the most strenuous efforts of his followers; and, if the rest of the State will do equally as well, even Radical Iowa will be found upon the side of Greeley and Righteousness in November next. LIBERAL.

Liberalism at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

OSKALOOSA, July 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: For several weeks after the Cincinnati Convention, there were but few in this county who openly declared themselves for Greeley and Brown; but now there are scores who are doing all they can for the Cincinnati nominees. Four years ago, Grant carried this county by 1,100 majority, but this fall his friends do not expect he will carry it by more than 200 or 300 majority.

The Reformers will ratify the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominations here July 27. M.

Iowa in a Blaze for Greeley—The People Can't Get Their Chicago Tribunes.

To The Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On the 18th of the present month, I left Chicago for Iowa, on the Northwestern Railroad. Before I got to Dixon, the newsboy had sold all his TRIBUNES; and, at Dixon and all of the stations west, there was a constant demand for TRIBUNES, and many were the curses that were vented upon the luckless boy for not carrying a better supply of that paper.

Marshalltown was my first stopping-place, where, on the 19th, I found in progress a grand demonstration for Greeley and Brown. A large concourse of people had gathered in the Court House long before 8 p. m., and I speak in reason when I say that hundreds had to go away because they could not get into the house. The meeting was addressed at length by the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, the man who made the first speech in Iowa in favor of the Liberal movement, which speech was delivered at Des Moines, March 22. Mr. Grinnell was followed by Mayor Griswold and Judge Thompson. The principal business men of Marshalltown go for Greeley and Brown. All allusions by the speakers to the name of Greeley, brought forth loud and long applause, and one could easily see how that county will go in the next election.

In the evening I accepted the invitation of Mr. Grinnell to visit his home, at Grinnell, on the next day, where and when there was to be a mass meeting of the citizens of Poweshiek County, to ratify the nominations of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions. Here, at Grinnell, I found one of the most flourishing towns in Iowa; and it is just such a town as you would expect to find, knowing its founder and proprietor. In this town, four years ago, there were but eleven votes cast against General Grant. But, notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding that it had rained all the night previous and all the fore part of the day, yet by 2 p. m. the town was full of people, all sober (for this is a strictly temperance town), all good natured, all shouting for Greeley. A Greeley flag was raised, the Grinnell Block was decorated with banners and transparencies, and a crowd repaired to the park, where they gave close attention, and often showed their approval as the Administration of General Grant was demonstrated to have been a failure and a fraud upon the American people. The meeting was addressed at length by James H. Myers, of Chicago, and the Hon. J. B. Grinnell; and, as the latter besought his neighbors and friends, both Democrats and Republicans, to be reconciled to one another, and assist in substituting Honesty, Wisdom, and Integrity for Fraud, Ignorance, and Chicanery, you could see that he spoke not in vain.

Governor Merrill acknowledged, the other day, in conversation with Mr. Grinnell, that he thought that Iowa would go for Greeley this fall.

Many gentlemen ask me why they cannot get THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE here. I cannot find one at any news-stand in an hour after the train is in. Mr. Grinnell told me that he had subscribed for twenty-five copies of THE TRIBUNE, but that he has not received one for three weeks; and the question is, do Grant's Postmasters throw THE TRIBUNE out of the United States mails. Yours respectfully, H.

Liberalism in Mills County, Iowa.

GLENWOOD, Iowa, July 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In Mr. Scammon's organ of July 16, I see a communication from Glenwood, Iowa, wherein the writer, after complimenting the town, goes on to say: "This is a strong Republican County, stinted by a few sorehead Liberals, who, upon receiving the news of the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, attempted to get up a ratification meeting; but the Democrats were so disgusted they would not come out, and, without them, the Libs. were afraid to show their strength, and, like all their movements, it was a failure." Now, this assertion is false, as no move whatever was made by the Liberals to ratify the nomination of Greeley by the Baltimore Convention; and not five Democrats in Mills County are disgusted with the action of the Baltimore Convention, but all heartily indorse the movement of said Convention. As far as the Liberal party's actions having been a failure in this county, I would just say that, by their united efforts, they have secured a first-class Liberal paper, and are thoroughly organized for the coming campaign. And I venture to say that the Liberal meeting to be held here at no distant day will be the largest ever held in the county.

SCAMMON'S ORGAN

As to being the leading paper in the county, our principal news-dealer has stopped ordering it because of no sale for the same. THE TRIBUNE beats it five to one in numbers taken in the county. L.

Questions for Governor Oglesby to Answer.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Governor Oglesby, at the meeting of his party friends in Chicago, on the night of Friday last, declared that he had been a Republican since 1854, and seemed quite in[illegible] noting that fact in his speech. [illegible] Trumbull for not [illegible] the Governor, in his efforts to put down the Rebellion, abolish slavery, save the Union, and establish a patent in himself, his friends, Grant & Co., to his and their heirs and assigns, to all the emoluments and offices of the country forever, seems to think that it is of the greatest importance that he, particularly, shall be recognized as the original old Dr. Jacob Townsend in the Republican party, let him, if he pleases, answer the following questions:

1. Were you, Governor Oglesby, at the Bloomington Convention on the 9th of May, 1856, when the Republican party in this State was organized, and the first Republican State ticket nominated? If not, where were you; and to what political party did you belong?

2. Did you not support Millard Fillmore, the American candidate for the Presidency, in 1856, before you left for Europe? And did you not, during the time which elapsed between the nomination of General Fremont and your leaving for Europe, ridicule, in every possible manner, the General and his friends?

3. Were you in the country to vote at the election in 1856, when the first Republican State victory was won? Did you take any part in the struggle of that year?

4. Did you not turn your back on the friends of Freedom in that momentous conflict, and pass the most of that year, and all of 1857, in Europe and Asia, while Lincoln, Palmer, and Trumbull, and their associates, fought to success the great battles of those years?

5. Did you not, on your return from abroad, in 1858, utterly refuse to ally yourself with the Republican party, and run as an old Kentucky Clay Whig for Congress, against the Hon. J. C. Robinson? Did you not refuse to be nominated by a Republican Convention in the Seventh Congressional District? And did you not canvass the district with Robinson, and vie with him in your abuse of Abolitionists and "Freedom Shriekers?" Did not Robinson interrogate you many times, in that contest, as to your choice between Douglas and Lincoln for the United States Senate; and did you not decline to answer, stating that you were not running for the Legislature, and would not be called upon to vote for or against either of those gentlemen?

6. How is it that you seem to have failed, totally, to be a speaker, or even an attendant at any of the great Republican meetings of 1858?

7. Now, is it not true, Governor, that you were not a Republican at all from 1854 to 1860; and that you then consented to run for Senator in the Decatur District, on the condition that the Republican State Convention should be held in Decatur? And are you not wholly mistaken when you assume to have been a Republican from 1854 to 1860?

Let us have the facts, Governor. We are not disputing that you have been a Republican, but we do think that you are claiming most a little too much when you declare yourself to have been a Republican while supporting Fillmore, the Know-Nothing candidate of 1856, and while you were out of the country, wandering around in Europe and Asia, and leaving the great fight in the hands of those whom you now so fiercely ridicule and abuse. Please answer the above questions, so that all may know just how far your self-glorifications may be trusted, and whether you are in sober earnest when you deal in such sweeping statements, or are simply misleading the ignorant "Sap-suckers," to use a word of your own, for the sake of brevity.

When you shall have true answers made to the queries foregoing, we shall have some others to propound to you, by way of setting you straight, and brushing up your memory. A VOTER.

Logan County, Ill.—Liberal Meeting at Atlanta—Speeches by Governor Palmer and Other Prominent Gentlemen—The Congressional Canvass—The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 2[illegible].

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberals (Republicans and Democrats) had a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting at Atlanta, in this county, last evening. It was a grand affair.

The speakers were the Hon. S. Parks, Elector on the Liberal ticket for this district, who was one of the original Republicans of this county; the first Republican Representative (he was elected in 1854) to the State Legislature from Logan County; who was appointed by President Lincoln Associate Justice of the Federal Territorial Court of Idaho; was one of the Electors on the Republican ticket four years ago; and has been, for over twelve years, one of the most influential, able leaders of his party and highly respectable citizens of Central Illinois. He announced his firm determination to assist in fighting the good fight until peace, prosperity and happiness should once more be restored to our suffering country.

He closed by introducing Illinois' able, faithful, and patriotic Governor, John M. Palmer; which announcement was followed by an outburst of loud and prolonged applause.

Governor Palmer, for full two hours, held the assemblage of people he addressed perfectly spell-bound, during which time he delivered one of the ablest and most masterly and convincing arguments against Grant, nepotism, corruption, and bribery, all of which charges he substantiated by indubitable proofs. He denounced the perpetration of frauds and tyrannies upon the people of the South, by sustaining, with money, Government patronage, and Federal bayonets the thieves and carpet-baggers; and the over-riding in the States of the civil local courts and authorities by the use of the military. He spoke in the most hopeful terms of the Liberal cause, and in high terms of Honest Horace Greeley and Governor Brown, of whose triumphant election he said there could scarcely be serious doubt entertained by any one informed of the current of events.

Governor Palmer's arguments were frequently interrupted by vociferous rounds of applause, and, when he had concluded his speech, the crowd made the hall fairly shake with their wild and enthusiastic cheering for Palmer, Greeley and Brown, and Reform.

Colonel E. Lynch, of this city, was then introduced, and made a most able and telling speech. He was one of the first of the Democracy in this county to take a stand on the Cincinnati platform, and declare his fixed purpose to support its nominees. The Grant men say there are no Liberal Republicans at Atlanta; but I know of 21 there who are in the organization, and I am credibly informed that quite a number more, on last evening, signified their intention to cut loose from the corruptionists, and to go for Honest Horace.

The Liberal cause is still growing and spreading in this county. The county is as safe for Greeley and Brown as it was this time four years ago for Grant and Colfax and by at least the same majority.

Our Convention to nominate Congressman for this (Thirteenth) District, comes off here on the 30th inst. I am more than confident that the Hon. Clifton H. Moore, of DeWitt, will receive the nomination, and am equally sure that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The truth is, that it does not matter very materially what Liberal is nominated; he will be elected.

Mason County will give the Liberal ticket at least 700 majority; Tazewell, 600; Dewitt, 500; and Logan, 500,—making 2,300 majority for the Liberal candidate, against whatever majority McLean may give McNulta,—which, we are assured, can, under no possible contingency, exceed from 600 to 1,000, and our information comes mostly from Grant men.

T. J. Sharp, Esq., editor of the *Statesman*, of this place, left home on the 4th, to attend the Baltimore Convention, and returned yesterday evening. During his absence he made an extensive tour in the North and East, visiting Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and many other important places and points, attending many ratification meetings, and seeing and meeting a great number of well-informed persons from all parts of the Union; and he gives it as his candid opinion that there can be no reasonable doubt of the triumphant success of the Liberal ticket. He states that he has heard nothing since the time of the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention but the most encouraging and cheering news in regard to the growth and strength of the People's cause.

We are all pleased with the Hon. John B. Eustace as the candidate for Attorney General, and more than delighted with the Electoral ticket, headed by those noble embodiments of honesty and ability,—Ex-Governor William Bross and ex-Chief Justice John D. Caton.

The circulation of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in this county and Congressional District has increased beyond all precedent. It is taken by every reading, working Liberal in this city and vicinity, and by a very large number all over this Congressional District, and will continue to increase in circulation from now till the election. It is a great favorite, and is wielding a powerful influence for good.

The Chicago *Times*, for once, had no forecast as to what was coming. It thought itself secure in the confidence and affections of its old party patrons, who had stood by it, adhered to its teachings, and followed it through so many hard-fought political campaigns, that it could lead them wherever it listed; but in this it was, as it has already learned, most wofully mistaken. The people had become awakened to a sense of their true condition and that of the country, and resolved to cut loose from every former political tie and association; to unite with each other as an enlightened and independent people, to declare their independence of corrupt and tyrannical party leaders. It is pitiable to behold how that once influential political journal has been left with scarcely a single follower among its old friends; and how, for patronage, it has to pander to the lowest instincts of human nature; to employ petty vilification and misrepresentation of the Presidential candidate of its former friends, to tickle the fancy and please the taste of the more ignorant and bigoted class of its old enemies. J.

The Iowa Liberal Republican and Democratic State Conventions—Contest in the Seventh Congressional District.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republican State Convention, to be held here Aug 1, promises to be largely attended, not only by delegates, but by large delegations of citizens from all over the State. The Democratic State Convention will be held here at the same time. There will be a concert of action and union of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats in Iowa in this campaign.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay will be present Aug. 1, and address the people. A mass meeting will be held on Aug. 1, in conjunction with the two State Conventions. The Hon. Carl Schurz, and the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, are invited to be present and speak at that time.

The people have espoused the Liberal cause, and will in November vindicate their rights at the ballot box. The people have taken this campaign into their own hands, and intriguing politicians, office holders, Government pimps, and their allies, will be forced off the field.

The contest in this (Seventh) Congressional District, between F. W. Palmer, John A. Kasson, and Judge Maxwell, is getting bitter in the extreme. All the candidates are inspired with a spirit and feeling of distrust and hatred each for the other; and it matters not which of the three secures the nomination of the office-holders' Convention, the beaten candidates will bolt the Radical nominee at the polls.

The Hon. F. W. Palmer, present member of Congress from this district, is arraigned by the Kasson journals for fraud in office. The Postmaster is charged as a party to the corrupt speculation. It is dog eat dog.

The Liberals are silent spectators of the moving panorama, which exhibits the character (in all shades) of the office-holders and partisans of the present Administration. The Grant men are excited, restless, impatient, and enraged at all Liberal Republicans. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

The Liberals will secure a Congressman for this district, I think. VERITAS.

Grant and Greeley.

Grant is a skillful soldier, we'll admit;
He has some brains, a narrow sort of wit,
A dogged perseverance, strength of will,
A large capacity to whip and kill,—
The very man perhaps to tackle Lee,
To get a grip and hang tenaciously,
To lead our army on from field to field,
The bayonet and naked sword to wield;
But where's the mighty, grand, heroic soul
We want in time of peace to hold control,
The insight deep, the culture, breadth, the power
To rule our nation in this fruitful hour.
And endless evil flows from one mistake!
We do not want a mind that's obstinate,—
A mule can beat the best of us at that,—
But thought that's open, free, and manifold,
To grasp the deepest questions that unfold.
We do not care for Latin or for Greek;
We find no fault if one can't glibly speak,—
This may be to one's credit, it may not,—
For lack of speech is sometimes lack of thought.
A very fool can say, "Let us have peace;"
No flow of genius in that commonplace;
It's nothing brilliant or original;
It only comes from happy lack of gall;
The merest boy can make as neat a speech;
It shows not Plato's brain or Franklin's reach;
A plain remark, as common as the sky,
That speaks good-nature, not profundity.
But, then, 'tis said his *action* is so fine,
He works in silence that is quite divine.
Perhaps 'twas so in making a campaign,
Where action's everything and speech is vain;
Yet how about the Alabama Claims?
Will he reap glory from our nation's shames?
He's been compared to Cromwell, but I think
Cromwell would never so ignobly shrink
And back square down from his deliberate will.
John Bull has fooled us, but not the bill.
And how about the Custom-House affair?
Was wise Ulysses' silence *golden* there?
Perhaps it was, and in his *pocket*, too;
'Twon't bear inspection from a higher view.
And how about the San Domingo scheme?
Is that a very grand, inspiring theme?
Sumner's removal,—what fine silence there,—
The silence of a bull-dog in his lair.
His taking presents? Is that action right?
Will such things help to make his record bright,—
He's paid the debt. Why, yes, by robbing Paul
He's managed to make Peter's bill quite small.
I hardly think that we have made much by it;
I wouldn't advise an honest man to try it.
Grant's action as a General may be fine,
But as a President it will not shine.
It's one thing to take Richmond, quite another,
To do the right thing in a civil bother;
To overthrow corruption; make the State
Worthy at home, honorable and great
And dignified abroad—no shuttlecock
Turned to and fro at England's angry mock.
We want a President who knows his mind,—
No cold aristocrat, or Fortune's hind;
We want a soul, a purpose broad and pure,
A sturdy man, not a luxurious boor.

We think the Fates will fix it grandly right,
That Greeley is the Coming Man in White;
Fair emblem of the soul that's clean within,—
Fair prophecy of the victory he'll win;
White Hat, White Coat, White House,—all these
Foretell the happy years of plenteous peace.
Here is the soldier who has fought his way;
Hard work, not luck, has given him the day;
He's conquered Fortune from the very start
By force of intellect and warmth of heart,
Keen, deep, unique, impetuous, manifold,
Wise, brilliant, open as the day and bold,
A loving, earnest man, original,
He is the noblest Yankee of them all.
The People's Representative, like them
He's in the rough, but still a solid gem.
Eccentric like the rest, and passionate,
He speaks his mind right out; he doesn't wait
To see what is expedient and nice.
He's not a politician with a price,
But he's a man whose every fault we see
Unhid beneath a smooth gentility.
We know just where to find him. Brave and high,
His soul disdains the least hypocrisy.
He's not a cold, exclusive, narrow mind;
His sympathies flow free to all mankind,
To highest culture, poetry, and art,
To all that kindles thought and thrills the heart,
Whose rhetoric is not mere words, but sense;
A living thunder, not a fine pretence,
He strikes hard blows, not with the huge, coarse fist,
But subtile weapon of the journalist,—
The glowing eloquence of honest speech
That cuts and kills where cannon cannot reach.
Grant is the name for bards of olden time,
Greeley's the name to thrill our modern rhyme,
Whose varied story shall our youth inspire
When none will sing for Grant except for hire.
It's not the Cannon that we crown supreme
With lasting laurels in this Age of Steam;
But Commerce, Manufactures, Science, Art,—
The things that cultivate our noble part;
And Greeley's busy life and simple fame,
With these connected, shall endure the same.
We want a President that's pure and free,
Whose soul's in fullest, deepest sympathy
With this enormous, wondrous life of ours,
That's fast unfolding in these fateful hours.
Greeley's the man, with heart, and soul, and brain,
The fire of Youth, and Age's veteran train,
To wield the fortunes of our Nation vast,
And make the Future nobler than the Past.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb. S. P. PUTNAM.

Thrown Into the Niagara Whirlpool.

From the Buffalo Courier.

It is stated that, between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, as a gentleman was walking between the lower suspension bridge and the whirlpool, on the Canada side of the river, he discovered blood on the edge of the bank, which excited his suspicion. He returned to Clifton, and, with two young men, went below the bank to find, if possible, the body of the murdered man. They found where the body of a man had fallen on the rocks below, and pieces of the skull and brains were scattered in the immediate vicinity. It was evident that the body had been thrown into the river, but no clue was left as to the murderer or his victim. There is no doubt, from the fresh appearance of the pieces of brain and skull found, that the deed was committed the night before.

—A set of paper car-wheels on one of the Pullman cars running to Jersey City, have run over 160,000 miles of track, and worn out entirely one set of steel tires, which have been replaced. The ordinary wheels, it is said, will only run 60,000 miles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The System Sustained

By the invigorating, tranquilizing, and regulating operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does not wilt and break down under protracted toil. It has, in fact, been demonstrated in repeated instances that a man who takes this wholesome and agreeable vegetable remedy daily, in conformity with the directions, can perform a given amount of labor—whether it be handwork or headwork—in less time and with less fatigue than would be possible without its strength-renewing aid. Persons engaged in sedentary pursuits, or whose occupations involve privation, hardship, and exposure will find Hostetter's Bitters a regulating and invigorating elixir, exactly suited to their exigencies, and a sure safeguard against the ailments arising from these causes.

INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL Fire Ins. Company, OF LONDON.

Assets over $10,200,000

Exclusive Fire. No Life Complications. Insures Rents, Dwellings, Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise. Apply in person at the office of

DAVIS & REQUA, 164 LA SALLE-ST., Bryan Block.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of M. REINSTEIN & CO. is this day dissolved, GEORGE ROSENTHAL retiring from the same. The business will be continued by M. REINSTEIN & D. ZEMANSKY.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE. Commencing Monday, July 22. Three [illegible] positively the LAST WEEK of the Chicago Favorites, TONY PASTOR, AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE FROM NEW YORK. More Stars this week [illegible] WILLIO and W. ARLINGTON. Look out for the Grand Burlesque French Band. Every night. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

GLOBE THEATRE. Brilliant Success and Enthusiastic Reception of **Hooley's Minstrels.** Every one Delighted. Every act Encored. Immense Hit of the Great Burlesque, **DI-VORCED!** Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Management take special pleasure in announcing an engagement, at great expense, with the popular and justly celebrated American Tragedian, Mr. **EDWIN ADAMS.** Who will personate his great character, as played for months at Booth's Theatre, New York, entitled **ENOCH ARDEN,** As dramatized from Tennyson's exquisite poem by Mlle. Julie de Marguerittes. EDWIN ADAMS MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., General Merchandise And Real Estate Auctioneers, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF **Desirable Property,** ADJOINING **HAWTHORNE!**

192 HANDSOME LOTS In Blocks 1 and 2 of Baldwin's Subdivision, being **OSBORNE'S ADDITION TO HAWTHORNE,** In Section 33, Town 39, Range 13, on easy terms, AT AUCTION, **On Wednesday Afternoon, July 24,** Sale commencing at 2 o'clock, at the salesrooms of **WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,** Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

These lots are nicely located, southwest of and adjoining Hawthorne, a beautiful place, equidistant from Chicago and Riverside, on the C., B. & Q. Railroad.

Upwards of $70,000 has been expended in grading and beautifying Hawthorne.

Ogden Drive to Riverside passes close to these lots. The station on the C., B. & Q. Railroad is but half a mile from these lots.

Improvements in this quarter have been and are now being most extensively made. The great growth of the southwest of Chicago, the beautiful drives, the splendid facilities by the numerous and almost hourly trains on the C., B. & Q. makes this property very desirable, not only for residence, but for investment or speculation.

The terms are very easy: $25 down, $25 on delivery of the deed, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent.

The property is free and clear of all encumbrance. Printed abstract will be given to each purchaser.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BRICK BUILDING and **Lease of Lot 111 West Polk Street,** AT AUCTION, On Friday afternoon, July 26, at 3 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES. A story and basement brick building, 20x40 feet, with lease of lot three years from May 1, 1872. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO. WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 24, at 9½ o'clock. Regular Sale of **BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,** COMPRISING 400 Cases Men's, Women's, and Children's Calf, Goat, Buff, and Serge Wear, that must be closed out.

By HORACE REED & CO. REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF DRY GOODS, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Mulls, Hosiery and Notions. Also, a Full Line of Table Cutlery and Hardware, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 24. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

By WM. B. HAYES, Auctioneer. By auction, Chattel Mortgage sale of household furniture in the nine rooms situated up stairs, 142 South Halsted-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 10 a. m. WM. B. HAYES, Auctioneer.

BY J. H. PIKE, At 751 West Lake Street, **Thursday, July 25, at 10 A. M.** The ENTIRE CONTENTS of a 10-room house, consisting of PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM and KITCHEN FURNITURE, PICTURES, STOVES, CROCKERY, &c.

AUCTION AT WOODLAWN. Most beautiful suburban tract about Chicago. Closing out sale of original owners of 30 elegant quarter-acre lots and two or three fine new dwellings immediately at depot, and also fronting the great South Park. Sale takes place on Wednesday, July 24, 1872, at auction rooms of T. S. FITCH & CO., 137 Dearborn-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. Terms, one-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Title by full warrantee deed, and a printed abstract will be furnished each buyer. Merchants, mechanics, professional men, now is the golden opportunity. Go and see the property by any of the Hyde Park (I. C. R. R.) trains. Boards are placed upon the property to be sold. Every lot to be sold is within two blocks (800 feet) of the depot, and as near the park.

By ELISON & FOSTER. REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE OF **DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,** AT AUCTION, At 148 Michigan-av. On Wednesday morning, July 24, at 9½ o'clock, Piece Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Linens, Towellings, White Goods, Straw Goods, Notions, &c., Etc. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD HALF-ACRE LOTS. Ten Payments, only 6 per cent Interest. Trains run at many different hours. One reaches the city before 7 a. m., returning at 6:10 p. m. One and a half miles railroad front. Canal, Clinton, Jefferson, Union and Halsted sts., and Vincennes-av run through it. SOUTH ENGLEWOOD. Is 16 feet above the city. Two miles south of Englewood and two miles north of Washington Heights. Is beautiful and attractive. Elegant rolling land, fine grove lots, and covered with splendid trees. Soil rich, deep and dry. We sell at the rate of $300 to $500 for 25 feet, and make time and terms as above, if desired. SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st., corner of State.

NORTH DEARBORN-ST. Fifty feet at corner of Elm-st., near fine improvements, for sale. S. S. GREELEY, City Surveyor, Room 23, [illegible] Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Minton Floor Tiles. I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 162 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation. F. A. DOOLITTLE.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $3.00 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $4.50 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $9.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at [illegible] each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Postmaster, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

I. C. LAWRENCE & CO., 487 Wabash-av., CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, Silver-Plated Ware, AND FINE **MANTEL ORNAMENTS.** We sell a White French China Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Set combined, **136 Pieces for $35.**

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, New York, No. 20 WALL STREET. Philadelphia, 114 South Third-st. Washington, Fifteenth-st., Opp. U. S. Treas. **JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,** 41 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. **Foreign Travel.** Circular Letters of Credit issued upon deposit of gold, currency or approved securities, which the traveller can thus make available in any part of the world. Letters can be obtained through our correspondents, banks and bankers throughout the United States and Canada as well as at our offices.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established in 1840. Sails between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	July 24	Parthia	July 27
China	July 31	Calabria	August 3
Russia	August 7	Abyssinia	August 10

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets on favorably reduced rates. Cabin plans on view at this office. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates. Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!! But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without [illegible] to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible Agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 403 State-st. and 31 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE. The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day. Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 1 and Sept. 11. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SALE OF WINES AND BRANDIES IN CALIFORNIA. The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, a distinguished WINE and BRANDY Manufacturing Company, for many years doing business at Sonoma, California, will hereafter make an annual public auction sale of the products of its vineyards at its place of business. The sale this year will be on Tuesday, the 13th August, and will consist of a large quantity of valuable WHITE and RED WINES and BRANDY of the vintage and distillation of past years. By order of the Board of Trustees. O. C. PRATT, President. AUGER, CHRISTIANSEN & CO., Agents. San Francisco, June 14, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, July 16, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, August 26th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Springfield, for the execution of the several classes of the public printing, as hereinafter specified, said printing to be let in separate contracts for each class, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1872.

The First Class to comprise the printing of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two Houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form.

The Second Class to comprise the printing of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Third Class to comprise the printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments of the State Government, to be printed in pamphlet or book form, together with the volumes of public documents.

The Fourth Class to comprise the printing of the laws and joint resolutions.

The Fifth Class to comprise the printing of all blanks, circulars, cards or other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments or either branch of the General Assembly (other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet or bill form).

Each proposal must distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the proposals for any or all of such classes of printing—the price per one hundred impressions for all presswork embraced in the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and the price per twenty-five impressions for the presswork contained in the fifth class, at which the bidder will do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by his proposal.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor before the same is filed, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing," approved April 9th, 187[illegible] and in force July 1st, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be awarded to him; and also for the payment, as liquidated damages, by such bidder, to the State, of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the State may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract.

Said proposals will be opened at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the said 26th day of August, 1872, and will then be duly considered.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State,
CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.,
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer,
Commiss'rs of Public Printing.

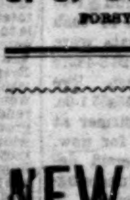
Proposals for Artesian Well at Poor House Farm, Town of Jefferson.

Sealed proposals for the boring of an Artesian Well on the Poor House Farm, in Town of Jefferson, Cook County, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said county, up to and including Saturday, July 27, 1872. Specifications for the work can be seen at the office of the County Clerk. Proposals to be addressed "Committee on Poor House and Paupers," and endorsed "Proposals for Artesian Well." The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. JOSEPH HARRIS, Chairman Committee on Poor House and Paupers, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.
E. E. CHANDLER & CO., [illegible] Advertisements inserted in all the leading newspapers in the U. S. and foreign countries, and [illegible] cards for this Directory. [illegible] South Clark-st.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., [illegible]
G. DUNNING, 71 Pacific-av., [illegible]
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 13 and 24 Central Block.
A. L. ROBB, [illegible]
W. L. B. JENNEY, [illegible] Dearborn-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., [illegible]
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVINGS, [illegible]
SECOND NATIONAL, [illegible]
Billiards.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 12 West Randolph-st.
R. R. PRESTON, [illegible] Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANT, MONHEIMER & HART, [illegible]
Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, [illegible] South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., [illegible]
STYLES & POWERS, [illegible] Washington-st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., [illegible] South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 4 and 7 East Randolph-st.
JOHN R. SMALL & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., [illegible] West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, [illegible] W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
F. KELLER, [illegible] Wabash-av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, [illegible] Michigan-av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., [illegible]
THOS. [illegible] & SONS, [illegible]
PHILLIP GOLDMAN & CO., [illegible]
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., [illegible]
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., [illegible]
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, [illegible]
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, [illegible] East Washington-st.
E. S. TAYLOR, [illegible] Market-st., Room [illegible], Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., [illegible] West Lake-st.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GENTS, LUMBARD & CO., [illegible] East Madison-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, [illegible] W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, [illegible]
Cigars (Wholesale).
TANSILL & CO., [illegible] River-st. Local Agents wanted.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan-av., [illegible] Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
Clothing (Retail).
F. M. PLATT, [illegible] State-st., cor. Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room [illegible] Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., [illegible] Green-st.
[illegible]
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), [illegible] North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, [illegible]
A. S. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., [illegible] State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., [illegible] W. Lake-st.
HENRY SHARE & CO., 31 and 33 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence [illegible]
R. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 127 and 129 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, [illegible]
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake-st.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan-av.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, [illegible] Market-st.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Fast Freight.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.
Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 12, 13, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., [illegible]
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., [illegible]
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
Groceries (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite [illegible] Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, [illegible] Michigan av.
R. P. OBER & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., [illegible] South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 61 & 63 South Water-st.
WILLARD, [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, JR., [illegible] West Madison.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph-st.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, [illegible]
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, [illegible] W. Lake.
E. HAMILTON HUNT (Builders), 73 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, [illegible] W. Lake, cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., [illegible]
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, [illegible]
PALMER, FULLER & CO., [illegible]
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.
Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) [illegible] S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 76 Market-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, [illegible] South Canal-st.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENBAUM & CO., [illegible] West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., [illegible] Randolph.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., [illegible] West Washington.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, [illegible] West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., [illegible] W. Madison-st.
G. A. MORSE, [illegible] West Madison-st.
WM. H. MAYO, [illegible] W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, [illegible] Wabash av and [illegible] W. Madison.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 403 State and 31 West Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, [illegible] State, & [illegible] W. Madison.
STARR & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State-st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
H. N. WHEELER & CO., [illegible] West Twelfth-st.
Lawyers.
DENT & BLACK, [illegible]
Law Booksellers.
E. B. MYERS, [illegible] Wabash-av.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, [illegible] South Canal-st.
Lithographers.
CHAS. SHOBER & CO., [illegible] West Washington-st.
[illegible]
[illegible] & CO., [illegible] North Wells-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., [illegible] South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL (H. N. F. Lewis), [illegible] W. Madison.
[illegible]
JOHN DAVIDSON, west end of Lake-st. bridge.
Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline, (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, [illegible] South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Turner & Co.), [illegible]
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., [illegible] North Desplaines-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av. [illegible] W. Washington.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., [illegible] West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, [illegible] West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., [illegible] West Lake-st.
E. M. KNICKERBOCKER, [illegible] W. Randolph.
[illegible]
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., [illegible]
Paper Box Manufacturers.
D. F. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbrokers.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, [illegible] Room 1.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, [illegible] West Madison-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
REEDS TEMPLE OF MUSIC, [illegible] Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, [illegible] East Randolph-st.
Print Sellers.
J. GEMMELL, [illegible] near Harrison.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
E. W. AUSTIN & CO., [illegible] North Clinton-st.
W. & E. DOUGLAS, [illegible] Lake-st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av. near Adams.
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SAMUEL GEHR, [illegible] Wabash-av.
Roofing Materials.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., [illegible] East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), [illegible] N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, [illegible] State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, [illegible] South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., [illegible] State-st. and 14th & Indiana-av.
MARVIN & CO., [illegible] South Canal-st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, [illegible]
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
E. W. SPALDING & BROS., [illegible] N. Clinton-st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, [illegible] South Halsted-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, [illegible] W. Madison & [illegible] Wabash.
MANHATTAN S. M. CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, [illegible] Wabash-av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., [illegible] East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOYT, [illegible] South Water-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., [illegible] S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, [illegible]
Shot (Drop and [illegible]) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, [illegible] State-st. (old stand).
[illegible] SHOW CASE MANUF'G., [illegible] and [illegible] So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, [illegible] State-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARD[illegible]
Stoves (Wholesale).
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, near Light House.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., [illegible] South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, [illegible] Lake.
WHIT[illegible]
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, [illegible] South Canal-st.
A. B. LEAVENWORTH, [illegible] West Lake-st.
Tags, and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Teas.
J. W. BAILEY, 12 LaSalle-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and [illegible] Wabash-av.
[illegible], [illegible] Mich.-av. [illegible] Congress.
Undertakers.
SHELDON & DAVIES, [illegible] West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, [illegible] near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, [illegible] Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., [illegible] East Madison-st.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SAM'L MYERS & CO., [illegible] East Madison-st.
Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., [illegible] E. Randolph-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., [illegible] N. Jefferson.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT **Tribune Office,** 15 South Canal-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 23.

A slight improvement in the demand for money is noted in local financial circles, and that in a legitimate direction. Our wholesale merchants are making busy preparations for laying in their Fall stocks, and a great deal of currency will be needed in that direction speedily. There is also a slightly improved demand for accommodation on the part of shippers of produce Eastward, now that freights have come down to a point at which they think it safe to operate extensively.

There is, however, but little demand from the country, and the indications are that our receipts of grain will not keep up to the present volume, as the farmers are busy in the fields, and the roadside warehouses are more nearly emptied than usual.

The Chicago banks report money plenty. In addition to the large sums here at the service of builders, there is no inconsiderable amount on deposit for parties in Canada and Milwaukee, against the corner in pork. This money is mostly in one bank, but it helps to swell the grand total, and make money "easier" than it would otherwise be.

The regular rate of interest on prime bankable paper is still 10 per cent on term notes; call loans being negotiated at 8 per cent.

Eastern exchange was quiet to-day and unchanged, selling at par between banks. Counter rates were 1-10 of 1 per cent discount on purchases, and 1-10 of 1 per cent on sales.

The following is a list of National Banks organized since the 11th inst.:

Official No. 2,011—The First National Bank of Kansas, Ill. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid-in capital, $35,000. W. O. Pinnell, President; W. F. Boyer, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 12, 1872.

2,012—The First National Bank of Belle Plaine, Iowa. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid-in capital, $30,000. D. W. Reed, President; S. S. Sweet, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 12, 1872.

2,013—The First National Bank of Carthage, Mo. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid-in capital, $30,000. Jesse Thacker, President; David S. Thomas, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 16, 1872.

The following were the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the month of June:

1872	$1,222,140
1871	795,176
1870	729,274
Increase this year over 1871	$426,964
Increase this year over 1870	492,866
Earnings for first six months, 1872	6,592,483
Earnings for first six months, 1871	4,044,852
Earnings for first six months, 1870	3,497,366
Increase this year over 1871	$1,547,631
Increase this year over 1870	2,165,117

The following shows the business of the land department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for May and June. The Company still owns 11,508,830 acres of land:

SALES.

May and June, 40,735 35-100 acres, for		$171,356 62
Average per acre		4 21
Land grant bonds canceled		46,000 00
Total sales to June 30, 1872, 671,169 76-100 acres, for		2,896,410.55
Average per acre		4.30

LAND GRANT BONDS.

Total amount issued		$10,400,000.00
Less bonds canceled by Land Department	$1,022,000.00	
Bought by trustees	251,000.00	
		$1,273,000.00
Leaving bonds outstanding		$9,127,000.00

LAND NOTES ON HAND.

June 30, 1872 principal (interest not included)	$1,170,200 56

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65	115½	116
5-20s of '65 Jan. and July	114½	116¼
5-20s of '67 Jan. and July	114½	114¾
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July	115	115¼
10-40s	114¼	115
United States 5s (new issue)	112½	....
United States currency 6s	112½	....
Northern Pacific gold 7 30s	114	114¼
Chicago City 7s	...	110 and int.
Cook County 7s	...	100 and int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	...	100 and int.
Eastern Exchange		95@98
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	1-10 par	1-10 prem
Gold Exchange	...	109¾@110¼
Gold and Gold Coupons	114	114¼@114½
Money on Governments and Gold	...	114½
Silver	...	7 per ct.
100s not war 1812	103@104	----
50s not war 1812	177	187
20s not war 1812	134	143
10s not war 1812	93	98
Agricultural College Land Scrip	44	48
Revenue Stamps, 3 to 4½ per cent discount.		175@180

Gold Coupons worth ¼ more than gold.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Gold steady at 114¼@115¼. Loans at 1@3. Clearings, $16,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $228,000. Engagements for shipment to-morrow, $350,000. Governments higher and very strong. State bonds dull and steady. Stocks without activity, except Pacific Mail, which fluctuated by 78¼ and 76½, closing at 78½. Erie strong, advancing to 52. The rest of the list was quiet, but firm. Money easy, closing at 2@3 on call.

Sterling, 9½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117¾	Coups, '67	115¾
Coups, '62	115¾	Coups, '68	115
Coups '64	115¾	10-40s	112¾
Coups, '65	116¼	Currency 6s	114¼
Coups, '65 (new)	114¾	New 5s	115¾

State bonds:

Missouris	94	Old Virginias	44½
Old Tennessees	78	Old N. Carolinas	31
New Tennessees	72¾	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

Stocks:

Canton	97	St. Paul	56½
W. U. Tel	73¼	St. Paul preferred	78½
Quicksilver	42½	Wabash	76½
Adams Express	97½	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo	87½	Fort Wayne	97
Am. M. U. Express	74½	Terre Haute	20
U. S. Ex. (ex-div.)	85½	Terre Haute pref'd	42
Pacific Mail	76½	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	97¾	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. C. scrip	97½	O. & M.	44½
Erie	52½	C., C. & C.	91
Erie preferred	74½	C. B. & Q.	120
Harlem	116½	Lake Shore	92¼
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	35
Michigan Central	115½	Illinois Central	133½
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	37½
Northwestern	73¾	Union Pacific bonds	90
N. W. preferred	91½	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
Rock Island	111¼	Del. Lack & West'n	105½
New Jersey Central	107½	B. H. & Erie	3

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, July 23.

CITY PROPERTY.

West Twelfth st, bet Clinton and Canal sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 14; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 17, of s ½ Blocks 55 and 56, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated June 15; consideration, $650.

Kossuth st, 150 ft west of Hanover st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 1; consideration, $1,000.

Kossuth st, 100 ft west of Hanover st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 14; consideration, $1,000.

Kossuth st, 175 ft west of Hanover st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 4; consideration, $1,000.

Jefferson st, bet Van Buren and Harrison sts, s f, 50 ft to Foster st, dated June 18; consideration, $4,000.

Wallace st, south of and near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 24 feet to alley, dated July 16; consideration, $600.

Lot 7 in Milleman's Block 45, in Section 33, 40, 14, dated July 22; consideration, $2,125.

Wilcox st, 263 2-10 feet w of California av, s f, 100x124 ft, dated July 20; consideration, $2,000.

Michigan av, s of and near Prentiss st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated July 19; consideration, $6,500.

Mitchell st, 223 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 28; consideration, $1,000.

Mitchell st, 175 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 27; consideration, $1,000.

Mitchell st, between Ashland av and Laflin st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated July 8; consideration, $1,000.

Mitchell st, between Loomis and Throop sts, n f, 48x124 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $2,200.

Townsend st, s of and near Hobbie st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 23; consideration, $1,500.

West Taylor st, s w corner of Wood st, n f, 75 ft to alley, dated June 15; consideration, $2,400.

West Lake st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, s f, 24x111 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 8, in Block 4, in Cushman's resubdivision of Lot 8, in Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, with brick house, dated July 1; consideration, $6,000.

West Lake st, near Valentine st, s f, 24 ft, dated May 18; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 67, in Cossitt's Addition, dated June 29; consideration, $900.

Paulina st, bet Van Buren and Tyler sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 16; consideration, $1,400.

Thirty-first st, bet Prairie and Calumet avs, s f, 24x202 ft, dated April 27; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 9 and 10, in Block 1 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 19; consideration, $3,100.

Emerald av, s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 16; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 1, 2 and 76, in Block 4; also Lots 25 and 76, in Block 18, all in Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $3,700.

Larrabee st, bet Wisconsin and Centre sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 26; consideration, $1,100.

Crosby st, bet Larrabee and State sts, n e f, 22x125 ft, dated July 3; consideration, $1,850.

Lot 40, in Block 2 of Walker's Block 2, of sw ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated July 23; consideration, $500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 34, in Block 4, and Lots 1 to 18, in Block 3, all in Linn & Swan's w ½ of Block 18, of s ½ Section 20, 40, 14, dated July 19; consideration, $33,150.

Green Bay Road on n w cor of Noble av, 175x124 ft, dated April 23; consideration, $5,600.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 27, Ravenswood, dated July 1; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Thomas av, 126 ft n of Fifteenth st, e f, 24x124½ ft, dated May 29; consideration, $200.

E ½ and s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 11, 38, 13 (240 acres), dated July 20; consideration, $91,200.

Lot 4, in Block 3, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration $800.

Lot 4, in Block 5, in Wilson et al subdivision of n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated July 13; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 23, in Block 11, of Adam Smith's s w ¼, etc., of Sec 36, 38, 13, dated July 29; consideration, $450.

Lots 4, 5 and 6, in Block 3, in Hundley's 13 acres, in s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $2,425.

Lot 43, of Glover's resubdivision of Block 2, of Pryor's n e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 26; consideration, $600.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Receipts to-day 1,462 head, making the supply for the week, thus far, 4,291 head, against 5,890 head for the same time last week. The market opened active at about last week's prices. The run of stock is of good quality. About 1,400 head were disposed of. Sales of 112 Illinois steers, ranging from 1,042 to 1,333, at $5 40 to $6 50; 237 Ohio steers, ranging from 1,200 to 1,400, at $5 35 to $6 25; 19 Michigan steers, ranging from 950 to 1,140, at $4 90 to $5 40; 33 Texas steers, averaging 1,046, at $4 00 to $4 25; Cherokee steers, averaging 1,071, at $4 25; 51 Missouri steers, averaging 1,149, at $5.75.

Sheep—Receipts to-day 3,600 head, making the supply for the week 9,400 head, against 3,600 head for the same time last week. Market opened fairly active. Sales: 231 Ohio sheep, av 90, at $5.50; 183 Ohio sheep, av 84, at $5.12½; 49 Ohio lambs, av 60, at $6.00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 600 head, making the supply for the week, thus far, 8,800, against 11,800 the same time last week. Market opened with good demand, at an advance of 20 per cent on last week's prices. Sales: 113 Michigan, av 234 lbs, at $4.60; 180 Illinois, av 242 lbs, at $4.80; 105 Indiana, av 196 lbs, at $4.75; 32 Illinois, av 289 lbs, at $4.65; 61 Indiana, av 211 lbs, at $4.70.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,400	3,496	2,913	1,831
Wheat, bu	24,250	20,290	67,770	1,247
Corn, bu	257,780	306,260	72,294	120,996
Oats, bu	20,390	48,010	5,502	3,886
Rye, bu	1,050	14,304	397	1,100
Barley, bu	1,900	3,600	......	893
Grass seed, lbs	290	......	50,000	......
Flax seed, lbs	......	......	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	56,000	25,000	23,296	19,500
Cured meats, lbs	26,090	8,440	177,338	30,470
Beef, brls	2	......	165	......
Pork, brls	1,477	160	89	300
Lard, lbs	2,400	10,370	111,500	37,210
Tallow, lbs	12,368	30,040	92,000	......
Butter, lbs	114,975	43,670	52,820	62,340
Live hogs, No	......	7,145	......	4,124
Cattle, No	......	4,032	......	3,201
Sheep, No	......	573	......	......
Hides, lbs	74,730	74,879	31,700	67,670
Highwines, brls	321	592	830	181
Wool, lbs	448,991	57,274	183,654	60,790
Potatoes, bu	1,141	2,497	......	430
Lumber, m	12,851	3,168	2,383	1,925
Shingles, m	2,090	3,601	1,298	1,439
Lath, m	2,127	260	107	288
Salt, brls	13,904	9,000	3,467	[illegible]

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,361 bu wheat, 1,253 bu corn, 14,537 bu oats, 1,133 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 78 cars wheat, 507 cars and 44,700 bu corn, 10 cars oats, 8 cars rye, 8 cars barley. Total (606 cars) 338,000 bu.

The first car-load of broom corn of the season arrived to-day, from Rantoul, Ill. It is of very fine quality; held at $140.00 per ton.

The leading produce markets were generally firmer to-day, lard and wheat being the chief exception, and there was a moderate amount of trading all round, though no real activity, except in corn. Receipts of grain were fair all round, and shipments light. The bad weather of last evening, with gloomy skies this morning, was partially responsible for an improved demand for grain. There was no perceptible improvement in the dry goods trade, the demand, as for some time past, being mainly restricted to small orders by mail, to complete assortments. Prices were nominally unchanged, though for goods at all out of season there was more or less "shading" all around. Standard cottons and heavy woollens were held with reasonable firmness. Groceries continue in large demand, and for sugars, teas, coffees, rice, and most other articles in the list the market exhibits a firm, healthy tone. No changes were noted. The butter market was again firm to-day, especially so for choice dairy, which is not arriving in quantities sufficient to meet the demand. Sales were reported all the way from 7c for inferior, to 23c for "gilt edge" in a retail way. Grain bags are more active and are firmly held at the quoted prices, or at 40 1-2c for Stark; 38c for Ludlow; 38c for Lewiston, and 35 1-2c for American. Coal was in fair demand, and the market was quoted steady at $9.50 for prepared Lehigh; at $9.00 for Lackawanna and Erie, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Hay and hides were moderately active and firm. Oils, paints, and colors remain quiet without material change in values. There was no abatement in the demand for lumber at the yards, and a large business was transacted, the prices realized being about the same as noted on yesterday. Hardwood lumber is improving in inquiry, and, under continued light receipts, prices are firm and unchanged. A sawed shingles, on track, were in more active request at a range of $2.87 1-2a2.90. Lath and pickets remain steady. The movement in metals, tinners' stock, iron and steel was only fairly active, but a firm feeling pervaded the market, and nails sold to a large extent upon the basis of $6.00 rates. The stocks are in good condition. In building materials trading continues active, and for the leading articles a firm, healthy feeling prevails generally. Broom corn, beans, and cooperage were dull, but quotations stand the same as noted on the closing days of last week. Eggs were in large supply and less active at a range of 11 1-2a12 1-2c per dozen. Naval stores ruled dull, as is usually the case at this portion of the year. Wool continues dull and easy. Railroad freights remain active and steady.

Highwines were in more active demand, and ½c higher, with light offerings here, due to a firmer New York. Sales were 300 brls at 88½c per gallon.

Lake freights were in active demand, at the decline conceded yesterday afternoon by carriers, and about all the offerings were taken. A total of 17 charters was reported since the close of 'Change yesterday, which will carry out 17,000 bu wheat; 400,000 bu corn; 16,000 bu rye, and 10,000 bu barley. Sail rates closed at 7 1-2c on wheat, 7c on corn, 6 1-2c on barley, and 5c on oats to Buffalo; 12 1-2c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Oswego; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged, at 23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were quiet, but again firmer, except lard, which was quoted weak in New York, and was dull here at the decline recently noted. Mess pork was not in extensive demand, but was again 25c per brl higher under a growing conviction that the market is effectually cornered for next month, and that the corner will probably be carried into September. The receipts of pork were lighter to-day than for two or three days past, and it was understood that the pork inspection Committee had "accepted" three out of four lots of 500 brls each recently refused by the syndicate and refused to them for examination. The last-named circumstance was really inimical to the corner for this month; but against this was the fact that the syndicate is very strong, being backed by almost a "mint of money," already on deposit to their credit in this city. The "syndicate" persist in the statement that there is no corner in pork, but, per contra, it was openly stated to-day that pork can be bought for shipment at $13.50, while the price to speculators is not much less than $15.00. As pork can be sent from this port to Milwaukee and return for 12 1-2c per brl, it is not impossible that some enterprising genius will try to turn an honest penny in that way. Meats were stronger, under a good demand, with light stocks. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14.75a15.00; do seller August, $14.80; do seller September, $13.40; do seller December nominal, at $12.25a12 37 1-2; do seller the year at $12.15 a12.25. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8.75a9.00; do seller December, $8.25a9.00; summer lard, $7.75. Dry salted meats, 5 1-4a5 3-8c for shoulders, and 7 1-4a7 3-4c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer Stretfords, 7 1-4a7 3-8c. Sweet pickled hams, 13a14c for winter, and 11a12c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6a6 1-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; 8 1-8a 8 1-4c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a26.50. City tallow, 7 7-8a8c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork seller August at $14.87 1-2; 250 brls do seller September at $13.40; 200 tcs summer lard at 7 1-4c, loose; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 5 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do buyer August (at Milwaukee) at 5 3-8c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 7 3-8c; 20,000 lbs dry salted bellies at 6 5-8c, packed.

Flour was in a little better demand on choice spring grades, and prices were well maintained, though reported dull and heavy in New York. Sales were reported of 50 brls spring extras at $10.00; 50 brls do at $9.50; 50 brls do at $9.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $7.60; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.35; 100 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.30; 100 brls do at $6.25; 1,200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.75; 50 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls unsound do at $3.00; 890 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,550 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $14.00; and 10 tons do at $15.00, delivered. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7 50@10.50
Spring extras, choice	6 25@7.00
Spring Minnesotas	6.50@7.50
Spring superfines	2 75@4.00
Rye flour	3.75@4.00

Wheat was dull, and averaged a shade easier, cash wheat selling at the inside prices of yesterday, while seller August ranged in the lower half of Monday's quotations. The early advices from Liverpool, both public and private, quoted that market lower, and New York was inactive and nominal, which brought out free sellers in our market; while, for the same reason, buyers were few. The trading was principally for next month. The option opened at $1.18 1-4, declined to $1.17 1-2, and improved to $1.18 1-4 at the close. Seller September sold at $1.09a1.09 3-4, closing strong, and seller the year at $1.08a1.08 1-4, closing dull. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, was a little better than nominal at $1.23 3-4a1.24 1-2, closing firm. There was no winter wheat offering; it is nominal at $1.45a1.65 for good red to choice white. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26 1-2; 1,200 bu do at $1.26; 14,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24 1-2; 22,200 bu do at $1.24 1-4; 25,000 bu do at $1.24; 10,000 bu do at $1.23 3-4; 16,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10. Total, 75,400 bu.

Corn was more active, and averaged fully 1-4c higher in price, though reported lower in Liverpool; but New York was stronger, for some unexplained reason, and that caused our market to improve in the later half of the session, though the reported shipments were less than one-third of the receipts. One of the leading causes of the activity was the decline in freights, established yesterday afternoon, which induced shippers to take hold more freely. The lowering weather was also looked at by some as ominous of a poorly gathered crop, and speculative buyers were rather numerous in consequence. Seller August opened at 41 3-4c, declined to 41 1-4c, and advanced to 41 7-8c at the close. Seller September sold at 42 3-4a43 1-4c; and seller the month, or regular No. 2, at 40 3-4a41c, all closing at the outside. Short receipts (having less than five days to run on storage) sold freely to shippers at 1-4c below regular. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 41 1-2c, and rejected at 38c. Cash sales were reported of 12,800 bu No. 2 at 41 1-2c; 22,800 bu do at 41 1-4c; 50,800 bu do at 41 1-8c; 73,000 bu do at 41c; 1,600 bu do at 40 7-8c; 52,800 bu do at 40 3-4c; 15,000 bu do at 40 5-8c; 85,000 bu do at 40 1-2c; 5,600 bu do at 41 1-2c, afloat; 5,600 bu do at 41 1-4c; 5,600 bu do at 41c; 16,800 bu yellow at 42 3-4c, afloat; 21,200 bu do at 38c; 2,400 bu do at 37 3-4c; 1,200 bu do at 37 1-2c; 400 bu no grade at 35c; 2,800 bu do at 33c; 800 bu do at 32c; 20,000 bu No. 2 at 42 1-2c; 27,000 bu do at 42 1-4c; and 25,000 bu do at 42c, all free on board. Total, 451,400 bu.

Oats were rather more active, though still quiet, but firm, an advance of 1-2c being established, owing to reported firmness in New York, and bad weather in the West. The last fact brought out several orders from farmers, who were afraid of serious damage to the crops by rains, recent and prospective. This made local speculators more willing to take hold. Cash lots were higher, but only in sympathy with August, and were not relatively so strong as the options for future delivery. Seller August opened at 26c, and advanced to 26 1-4 at the close. Seller September sold at 25 3-4a26c, and seller the month at 26 3-4a27c; the latter closing dull. Cash sales were reported of 22,000 bu at 27c; 6,000 bu at 26 3-4c; 600 bu white at 30c by sample. Total, 28,600 bu. Rejected was nominal at 24 1-2a24c.

Rye was more active, and steady at yesterday's prices. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 55 1-2c; 2,800 bu do at 55c; and 13,000 bu do on private terms. Total, 16,600 bu. Seller September was nominal at 54c; and seller August at 53 1-2c.

Barley was more active, and a shade firmer than yesterday, with 50c freely bid all through the session for new No. 2, seller September, and one sale at 56 1-2c. Old No. 2 was in better request, except in Armour, Dole & Co.'s warehouse; receipts in that house were not wanted. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 54c; 11,400 bu do at 53c; 400 bu No. 3 at 44c; 400 bu do at 43c. Total, 22,200 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.

	July 20, '72.	July 13, '72.	July 22, '71.
No. 1 amber	....	....	6,942
No. 2 amber	....	....	12,205
No. 2 white	....	....	266
No. 1 red	....	....	8,102
No. 2 red	....	....	18,097
No. 3 red	....	....	5,366
Rej. winter	....	....	686
No. 1 spring	168,855	179,252	34,438
No. 2 spring	859,684	864,122	361,167
No. 3 spring	51,396	54,738	42,887
No. 1 hard sp'g	....	1,006	....
Rej spring	16,600	19,263	24,537
No grade spring	....	....	3,580
Total	1,096,535	1,058,371	510,292

CORN.

White	388	....	....
Yellow	47,396	49,693	....
No. 1	176,481	170,129	20,061
No. 2	3,296,606	3,408,017	165,958
Rejected	218,327	276,958	378,247
No grade	852	852	68,013
New No. 2	....	....	139
			371
Total	3,739,046	3,904,649	1,182,720

OATS.

No. 1	14,991	17,845	685
No. 2	929,371	1,426,867	41,449
Rejected	70,180	80,799	21,493
No grade	....	....	1,015
Total	1,014,482	1,565,011	64,552

RYE.

No. 1	11,188	14,896	4,059
No. 2	24,371	40,024	36,962
Rejected	1,487	1,563	1,649
Total	37,046	57,089	42,661

BARLEY.

No. 2	69,395	81,789	21,364
No. 3	15,811	20,922	8,642
Rejected	8,393	8,860	1,850
No grade	....	....	845
Uninspected	....	....	....
Total	93,609	111,575	33,301

Total, 5,982,711 bu. This is a decrease during the past week of 165,668 bu corn, 550,529 bu oats, 20,043 bu rye; 17,974 bu barley, and an increase of 40,152 bu wheat.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending July 16, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork. brls.	Beef. pkgs.	Lard. lbs.	Bacon. lbs.	Cheese. lbs.
Liverpool					
London	130	81	190,878	860,776	3,062,245
Glasgow	....	15	42,745	....	....
Bristol	....	....	33,040	15,000	296,885
Hamburg	....	....	....	....	....
Stettin	....	....	239,001	682,989	....
Antwerp	....	....	213,052	777,929	24,400
Bremen	....	....	755,070	891,822	....
Danzig	....	....	547,486	111,277	387,141
Copenhagen	....	....	22,000	....	....
Havre	....	....	....	....	....
Marseilles	....	....	31,200	238,723	....
Other Ports	250	....	385,736	360,933	....
Genoa	....	....	2,000	....	....
W. Indies	3,790	365	192,573	73,382	13,030
B. N. A. Col.	....	....	....	2,108	....
So. Guiana	135	73	8,990	9,390	....
Brazil	....	....	27,350	13,416	2,500
Venezuela	....	....	3,000	4,511	1,273
Total	4,567	586	2,724,345	2,510,596	3,871,277
Week July 9	1,957	385	2,109,782	2,481,551	2,727,624
Week July 2	2,790	1,388	2,028,562	2,607,382	3,175,120
Week June 25	2,687	1,448	868,945	1,606,032	2,634,301
Week June 18	1,075	1,256	1,909,051	3,084,503	3,049,268
Week June 11	3,069	1,119	2,641,857	3,718,287	2,290,228
Week June 4	1,785	1,038	2,914,150	3,812,168	1,575,070

And 111,406 lbs butter.

And from Nov. 1 to July 16, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	136,746	111,233	66,811
Beef, pkgs	77,273	122,118	35,016
Lard, lbs	130,872,479	83,184,868	20,763,590
Bacon, lbs	174,530,950	167,197,880	25,001,618
Butter, lbs	3,338,079	6,137,860	1,090,871
Cheese, lbs	28,084,595	26,289,270	26,658,383
Tallow, lbs	45,002,477	21,417,075	17,818,888

LATER.

In the afternoon the markets were all quiet, except corn. Provisions and oats were unchanged. Wheat and corn firmer. One charter was reported to take 20,000 bu wheat by sail to Kingston at 13c. The following sales were made on the call: 25,000 bu wheat, seller August, at $1.18 1-8; 15,000 bu do seller September, at $1.09 3-4; 15,000 bu do seller the year at $1.08 1-2; 5,000 bu corn at 42c; 95,000 bu do, seller August, at 41 7-8 at 2,000 bu do at 42c; 5,000 bu do, seller September, at 43 3-8c; 5,000 bu do at 43 1-4c; 5,000 bu oats, seller August, at 26 1-8c; 5,000 bu do, seller last half August, at 42 3-4c; 5,000 bu oats, seller August, at 26 1-8c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$14 87½	$14.95
Mess pork, seller August	14.90	15 00
Mess pork, seller September	13.50	13.75
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash	....	12 25
Lard, seller December	....	....
Wheat, cash or seller July	1.24	....
Wheat, seller August	1.18½	1.18¾
Wheat, seller first half August	1.18	1.18¼
Wheat, seller September	....	....
Wheat, seller the year	1.09½	1.09¾
Corn, cash or seller July	1.08½	1.09
Corn, seller August	41	41⅛
Corn, seller last half August	41¾	42
Corn, seller September	42½	42¾
Oats, cash or seller July	43	43¼
Oats, seller August	26	26¼
Oats, seller September	26	26¼
Oats, seller the year	25¾	26

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 23.

BUTTER—A fair degree of activity has characterized the market for this staple since our last review, and the firmness developed a week ago is still prevalent. Choice grades are most in demand, but the poorer sorts are also moving with considerable freedom, and there is at present no large accumulation of stock here of any description. Choice dairy suitable for table use continues scarce, and during the week a fresh advance of 1@2c has been established. We now quote: Choice dairy at 19@22c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common at 7@12c.

BAGGING—There is nothing new to report in connection with the bagging market. The demand for grain bags continues to improve as the season advances, and prices remain exceedingly firm, as the stocks are not large, and prices here are still relatively lower than at the East. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks are quiet. We now quote: Stark, 40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 38c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 35½c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was a moderate movement in this branch of the market last week, and for the leading articles prices were well sustained. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Akron cement, $1.90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90@95c; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, ₱ brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
12x14 to 12x18	$ 7.50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 40	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.25	16 00
20x22 to 20x26	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.25	17 50
16x36 to 24x36	10 25	19.60
26x28 to 26x40	11.00	20.00
26x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.00
26x46 to 30x48	15.00	21.50
30x50 to 30x52	....	24.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	25.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	27.50
36x60 to 40x60	....	30 00
	....	32.00

BROOM CORN—The demand continues meagre, and quotations are still better than nominal. $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@125.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00 per ton, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Dealers reported slight inquiry from all quarters, and an easy feeling prevailed. $2.25@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—No changes have taken place in the market within the past half-dozen days. As is usually the case at this season of the year, trade is rather quiet, the demand being restricted to small orders for supplying immediate wants, but the stocks on hand are not large, and as prices have recently advanced a trifle at the East, the quoted prices are about in with a fair degree of business. We repeat our list: New York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 9@9½c.

COAL—Since our last weekly review the prices of Lackawanna, and Blossburgh coals have been advanced 50c per ton, the present rate being $9.00. Other descriptions remain unchanged. Business is generally reported good, and the market may be quoted steady at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Brier Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry, $9.00; Indiana block, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.50.

CANNED GOODS—Some trading is doing on interior account, but the local demand is inconsiderable. Values remain nominally unchanged. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	[illegible]
Peaches, 3 lb	[illegible]
Pears, 2 lb	[illegible]
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	[illegible]
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	[illegible]
Quinces, 2 lb	[illegible]
Strawberries, 2 lb	[illegible]
Raspberries, 2 lb	[illegible]
Blackberries, 2 lb	[illegible]
Gooseberries, 2 lb	[illegible]
Tomatoes, 2 lb	[illegible]
Tomatoes, 3 lb	[illegible]
Corn, Elgin	[illegible]
Corn, Yarmouth	[illegible]
Peas, 2 lb	[illegible]
Lima beans, 2 lb	[illegible]
Succotash, 2 lb	[illegible]
Lobster, 2 lb	[illegible]
Lobster, 1 lb	[illegible]
Oysters, 2 lb	[illegible]
Oysters, 1 lb	[illegible]

COOPERAGE—No new features were developed in this market. Trade was dull, yet dealers are not disposed to shade quotations in order to effect sales: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $27.00@30.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@26.00 ₱ m.

EGGS—Were in meagre demand, with sales at a range of 11@12½c per doz. The supply is ample.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—In this department of trade there is more activity than is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and the market is firm for nearly all articles in the list. Among recent changes we note an advance of 5c in corrosive sublimate; 50c in gum opium, and 25c in morphia. The following are the prices current:

Acid, citric, lb	[illegible]
Acid, oxalic, lb	[illegible]
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	[illegible]
Ammonia, carb., lb	[illegible]
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	[illegible]
Beans, Tonqua, lb	[illegible]
Borax, ref., lb	[illegible]
Blue vitriol, lb	[illegible]
Corrosive sublimate, lb	[illegible]
Cream tartar, pure, lb	[illegible]
Cocoanut, Bond, lb	[illegible]
Chloroform, lb	[illegible]
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	[illegible]
Gum camphor, lb	[illegible]
Gum opium, lb	[illegible]
Gum shellac, lb	[illegible]
Glue, white, lb	[illegible]
Iodine, lb	[illegible]
Lye, cone, case	[illegible]
Morphia, sulph., oz	[illegible]
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	[illegible]
Oil, castor, gal	[illegible]
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	[illegible]
Potassa, chlor., lb	[illegible]
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	[illegible]
Potassium, iod., lb	[illegible]
Potash, Babbitt's, case	[illegible]
Quinine, sulph., oz	[illegible]
Red precip., lb	[illegible]
Root ipecac, powd., lb	[illegible]
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	[illegible]
Sal epsom, lb	[illegible]
Silver nit., cryst., oz	[illegible]
Soap, castile, gen., lb	[illegible]
Sulphur, lb	[illegible]

FISH—Business continues uninterruptedly active and a good feeling prevails all around. Stocks are generally light, but not unusually so for this season of the year. Prices are steady, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@1.85; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $6.25@6.50; Georgia cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—A week feeling still characterizes the market for most goods coming under this head, and in many descriptions an actual decline has been sustained. The demand is small, being almost wholly of a light consumptive character. We quote as follows: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 18@19c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 12@13c; raisins, $3.25@3.30; blackberries, 13@14c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 24@25c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 7½@8c; do Western, 8@9½c; Michigan, 9@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in only fair supply, and sales are quite liberal at good prices. Peaches are more plenty and, being of poor varieties, are going off at the best prices obtainable. Sales: Apples—25 boxes poor at 20c; 200 boxes at 45c; 230 choice at 50c; 100 at 55c; 75 brls good at 95@$1; 25 do at 60c. Peaches—120 boxes fair at 50c; 95 at 18c; 70 good at 35@40c; 275 at 40c; choice at 65c; 90 at 75c. Plums—28 bu poor at $1.00; 20 good at $1.50; 20 boxes (½ bu) at 20 poor at 45c. Pears—10 cases (16 qts) at $1.00; 25 poor; 30 boxes choice at $1.75@2.00. Berries—In light supply and doing better. Sales: Blackberries—10 cases soft at 15c; 20 good at 18c; 20c; 10 from Michigan at 25c. Raspberries—10 cases black at 17c; 5 cases at 15c; 22 cases red at 18c; 30 cases at 20c. Whortleberries—22 bu at $3.00; 20 bu good at $4.00@5.00. Cherries—10 bu at $4.00. Currants—28 bu at $3.00; 25 baskets at 30@75c. Lemons sold at $15.50@16.00; oranges ruled dull at $12.00 per box.

GROCERIES—The past week has developed few changes in the market for goods in this line. In all the staple articles a steadily active movement is witnessed, and the firm, buoyant tone that characterized the market during the preceding two weeks has been prevalent throughout the week under review. Side goods are also moving freely, and with a few unimportant exceptions, prices are firm. Stocks are in fine working order, and a good feeling is evinced all around.

BI CARB SODA—7@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 24@27c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; choice Rio, 23@23½c; prime do, 22½@23c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 22@23c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 12¾@13c; A. standard, 11¾@12c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11½@12c; C, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.00@1.25; silver drips, extra, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 70@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 45@55c; common molasses, 40@45c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.23.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6@6½c; German mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@5½c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 6@6½c.

HAY—Continues to come forward rather sparingly, and notwithstanding the fact that neither the local nor outside demands are at all active, prices are still working upward. We now quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.00; do loose, pressed, $13.00@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@11.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand for hides exhibits no falling off, and with an inadequate supply the market presents an exceedingly firm tone, notably for green cured stock, in which it will be seen that an advance of ½c has been established. We now quote as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 11c; do, heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry calf, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry flint, 20c; deacons, 50@60c; dry salted, 18c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The aggregate demand was again large, and, with the exception of a slight advance on bar-iron, light band, and round brands, prices are without essential change. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@	7c	
Bar iron	5 2-10@	5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 3-10	rates
Light band	5 6-10@	5 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@	5 3-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@	6 6-10	rates
Round and square	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 2-10@	5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	5 9-10@	5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	20	
Sheet iron			
Norway nail rods	9½	@ 7	rates
German plow steel	9	@ 9	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10	@13	rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@13½	rates
	10	@12	rates

LEATHER—There is a steady fair movement in domestic leather, and full former rates are being realized. In French stock there is little or nothing doing, orders generally being withheld in anticipation of lower prices after Aug 1, when the new tariff takes effect. The following prices are current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	25@	27
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	25
Collar, ₱ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	33
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@	33
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	45@	48
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	85.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 36 to 40 lbs	1.70@	2.80
French calf, 50 to 60 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The volume of business transacted in this department during the week under review, was large, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00. PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 49c. SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates. COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c. WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16; 19, 19c; 20, 22c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in light inquiry, yet dealers are steady in their views, at previous figures:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18@	23
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@	20
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@	25
Marine, ₱ lb	21@	24
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	20@	23
Oakum, ₱ bale	17@	19
Pitch, ₱ brl	5.00@	5.25
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50@	7.00

NAILS—Since the date of our last weekly review, the market has ruled active upon the basis of $6.00 rates. The stocks are ample: 10d to 60d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d, do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 2d do, fine, $8.25; 3d, do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Few changes, and none deserving comment have taken place in the oil market within the past half dozen days. Trade continues slack and the prevalent feeling is rather easy, there being a pretty general disposition to concede a little on fair orders. We quote: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 93c; No. 1, 88c; No. 2, 83c; linseed, raw, 80c; do, boiled, 85c; whale, 85c; sperm, $1.10@1.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 58@60c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Business is dull at the subjoined quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	[illegible]
Fancy brands	11.50
	10.50@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	[illegible]
American	14.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	[illegible]
Rochelle ochre	11.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	4.50
English red lead	10.00
American red lead	12.50
Paris white	11.50
Whiting	4.00@4.25

PUTTY.

In bladders	3 c
In bulk	3 c

PIG IRON—The supply continues short, and, falling short of the demand, prices are firm and advancing, Scotch iron being $1.00@2.00 per ton higher than on the date of our last review. We now quote:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$62.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	60.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	60.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	60.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	58.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	55.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	57.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	58.00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	58.00

POULTRY—The market was more active, and prices were higher. We revise our list as follows: Old live chickens, $4.75@5.00 per doz; spring do, $2.00@4.00.

POTATOES—There was a moderate inquiry at the annexed prices: New, 60@75c per bu, to $2.00@2.50 per brl.

SALT—Was in large inquiry during the past week, and prices ruled strong at $1.85 for Saginaw, Onondaga, and coarse grades. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $1.85; Onondaga, fine, $1.85; coarse salt, $1.85; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy, without bags, $3.75; do, with bags, $4.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Sold to a light extent at the annexed range of prices: Timothy, at $2.75@2.80 for good; $2.85@2.90 for prime; seller August, $2.75; clover, at $5.40@5.50.

TEAS—Are in steadily active request and the market is firm at full former rates. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair superior, 65@75c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80@95c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Remains steady and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@45c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Are generally going off at better prices. Sales: Tomatoes—70 boxes old stock at 15@20c; 150 boxes at 30c; 150 boxes good at 60c; 100 boxes fresh and choice at 50@60c. Green corn—100 doz at 13c. Onions—25 brls at $3.00. Squash—20 doz at 60c. Cucumbers—40 doz at 30c. Cabbage—200 doz at 75c@$1.00 for fair to large heads.

VEAL—Sales: 20 carcasses choice at 8@9c per pound.

WOOD—Owing to an advance in freights, the retail prices of wood are now as follows: Beech, $9.50; maple, 10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was in meagre demand throughout the week, and prices have declined fully 1@2c per lb all round.

Washed, fine, in good condition	55@58c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Washed, fine	52@57c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	38@40c
Tub-washed, prime condition	60@62c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	57@70c
Dingy and poorly washed wool	5@10c less.
Burry and cotty wool	3@15c off.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates remain firm and substantially the same as noted for some time past. We quote:

Chicago to	100 lbs. 1st Class	4th Class, 100 lbs.	Flour, ₱ brl,	Grain in bulk, 100 lbs.	Grain in bags, 100 lbs.	Dressed hogs, 100 lbs.
Boston	$1.30	$1.00	....	....	....	....
New York	1.25	.90	95	45	55	60
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	1.20	.85	90	40	50	....
Washington, D. C.	1.25	.90	95	45	....	60
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	1.10	.80	70	35	....	....
Wheeling	....	.60	60	30	30	....
Newark, O.	.80	.60	60	30	35	....
Cleveland	.50	.30	....	....	....	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.70	.45	40	22	30	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.90	.50	60	30	35	....
Akron, O.	.70	.35	....	....	....	....
Norfolk, Va.	1.40	.60	80	30	35	....
Wilmington, N. C.	1.60	1.10	....	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	1.70	1.40	....	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	1.70	1.40	....	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	1.60	1.20	....	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 23.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,846	8,129	739
Tuesday	3,289	7,411	370
Total	7,135	15,540	1,109
Same time last week	7,135	18,000	1,169
Week before last	6,152	12,003	612
	5,432	12,064	1,068

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,182	5,684	....
Tuesday			

CATTLE—With the New York market reported active and a ½c higher, and with advices scarcely less encouraging from other points, shippers (of whom there was a very full attendance) operated with considerable freedom and a firmer feeling was developed. The receipts were large, reaching 3,289, and making the supply since Saturday 7,135, but holders were confident, and all grades were held at full prices. The arrivals embraced but not very desirable class of stock, the larger portion coming under the head of "common" and "medium," but all classes of buyers were liberal operators, and before the close of trade most of the offerings had been disposed of. Shippers paid $4.50@5.00 for common to medium, and $5.25@6.87½ for good to choice steers. Nelson Morris purchasing 30 head averaging 1,402 lbs, at the outside figure. Butchers bought liberally at $2.10@3.00 for inferior to common descriptions, and at $3.25@4.25 for medium to choice cows, and common to fair steers. Calves met with a good inquiry at $3.75@4.25 for common thin coarse, and at $4.75@5.75 for good to choice light. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 years to 5 years old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	$6.25 @ 6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5 25 @ 5.50
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4 75 @ 5.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3 25 @ 4 25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3 00 @ 4 25
	2.50 @ 2.75

CATTLE SALES TO DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
75	good shipping steers	1,335	$5.50
8	calves	200	5.50
36	smooth fat steers	1,134	5.75
29	choice steers	1,216	5.75
34	good steers	1,344	6.00
16	thin cows	1,199	5.70
54	choice steers	831	3.50
50	Texas steers	1,289	5.75
19	extra steers	1,087	4.25
18	good steers	1,402	6.87½
34	thin steers	1,171	5.37½
54	rough steers	1,049	4.35
17	rough steers	1,202	5.00
15	cows	1,412	4.75
6	calves	1,019	5.10
70	Texan cows	175	4.00
12	cows	862	3.00
25	fleshy steers	1,050	4.00
22	choice steers	1,124	5.00
113	good steers	1,341	6.00
63	Texan cows	1,384	5.65
38	Texan cattle	715	2.10
38	Texan cattle	809	2.75
36	Texan cattle	869	2.50
64	Cherokee cows	869	3.80
15	stockers	514	2.12½
19	good steers	1,015	4.12½
10	good steers	1,038	5.00
69	good steers	1,278	5.62½
31	choice steers	1,300	5.37½
55	good steers	1,365	6.00
17	good steers	1,150	5.00
97	good steers	1,061	5.12½
18	butchers' stock	1,233	5.12½
16	butchers' cows	1,074	4.00
		913	4.00

HOGS—The hog market was again active, with little or no change in values. The large receipts—15,600 have arrived since Saturday—made buyers rather more cautious in their movements, and as the day advanced, they seemed disposed to insist upon slight concessions, but holders refused to giveway, and prices were sustained throughout. The extreme range for car lots, was $3.90@4.35—the inside for a load of "stillers," and the outside for choice, smooth, even lots. Most of the transfers, however, were at $4.15@4.30. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	290	$4.20	44	225	$4.30	65	201	$4.30
49	278	4.15	52	287	4.20	161	210	4.30
60	215	4.35	46	201	4.20	61	195	4.30
20	288	4.30	55	173	4.25	28	232	3.90
244	197	4.30	54	219	4.25	16	219	3.90
57	189	4.25	55	225	4.15	52	231	4.12½
59	198	4.25	56	171	4.35	75	215	4.30
52	264	4.30	52	174	4.35	33	219	3.90
55	157	4.05	63	173	4.25	25	280	3.90
51	212	4.35	46	235	4.30	97	227	4.30
43	242	4.30	59	198	4.25	55	264	4.15
60	232	4.30	70	190	4.30	48	173	4.30
46	230	4.10	92	206	4.25	47	173	4.25
43	272	4.12½	50	201	4.25	130	215	4.30
49	284	4.30	121	211	4.20	130	251	4.25
63	202	4.35	15	230	4.25	27	260	4.35
52	214	4.35	17	239	4.30	27	281	4.00
15	183	4.30	16	239	4.25	23	235	4.00
19	184	4.30	62	208	4.30	24	193	4.35
63	269	4.10	52	222	3.90	40	231	4.35
65	220	4.35	63	265	4.15	44	212	4.35
53	213	4.30	58	228	4.30	76	189	4.35
55	201	4.35	46	247	4.20	45	202	4.15
53	220	4.30	27	214	4.30			

SHEEP—The sheep market was firm and fairly active at unchanged prices. The supply was moderate, and all sold. We quote common to medium mutton grades at $3.10@4.00, and good to choice at $4.25@5.00. Stock sheep are salable at $2.50@2.75.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 23.

Inactivity still characterizes the dry goods market, and, if we accept standard cottons and the heavier woollen goods, suitable for the fall and winter trade, the prevalent feeling is easy, the disposition to shade prices for anything out of season being quite general. In our price list few changes have been made, but those few were in buyers' favor. We now quote as follows:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	14½	Great Falls E, 4-4	14½
Atlantic H, 4-4	14	Cabot A, 4-4	13½
Atlantic D, 4-4	13½	Cabot W, 4-4	13
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence LL, 4-4	13½
Indian Head, 4-4	15	Agawam F, 4-4	13½
Indian Head, 3-4	15	New Hartford A, 4-4	13
Stark A, 4-4	15	Swift River	11½
Nashville, 36 in	12½	Arlington H	13
Nashville, 30 in	12	Union C	10

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15 c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental, C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	14	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	15	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	14	Massachusetts BB	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	13	Massachusetts E	12½
Pepperell N, 30-in	12	Portsmouth P	9

PRINTS.

Merrimac W, Pink	12½	Garner Fancy	11c
Merrimac D, Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	11c
Cocheco Fancy	11½	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	12
Sprague Fancy	11½	Dolly Varden	10@12½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	9

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	16½c	Rockport	12½
Pequot satteens	15	Columbian	14
Laconia	14	Indian Orchard	13½

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	8½c	Slaters Paper	11
Washington	9½	Manville Paper	11½c
High Colors, one cent extra.			

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	22 c	Androscoggin, L	16½c
Lyman, do	22½	Blackstone, AA	16½
New York Mills	23	Cabot	16½
Wamsutta	21	Dwight Star	16½
Pride of the West	21	Western Product	14½
Langdon, GB	20	Harris	14
Fruit of the Loom	20	Gold Medal	12
Lonsdale	20	Social, L	12
Hill	17	Green, G	12
Auburn, A	16		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	32 c	Methuen, AA	25
Minnehaha, 7-8	29	Willow Brook, No. 1	24½
Amoskeag, ACA	31	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	25	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	23	York, 30-inch	23½
Amoskeag, C	20	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	18	Swift River	15

DENIMS.

York, blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	27 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	19
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	16
Otis, CC	17	Boston	13½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½
Amoskeag, 6-3	20	Whittenton, C	13
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	13

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	39 c	Continental	33½c
Rockford, G G G	30½		
Rockford, R per Cy	31	Bee Hive, colored	40

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 23.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	12,851	2,383
Shingles, m	2,090	1,228
Lath, pieces, m	2,127	107

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,168	1,925
Shingles, m	3,601	1,439
Lath, pieces, m	260	288

CARGOES—Last week a large amount of trading was done at the Franklin street docks, and with a liberal demand from the south and southwest, prices on piece stuff and the better descriptions were advanced fully 50@75c per 1,000 ft. A sawed shingles and lath were less active, but held firmly at prices given elsewhere. To-day the market was moderately active, leaving unsold at the close only one cargo.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	3
Ludington, ₱ m	3.00
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.25
White Lake, ₱ m	2.75
Grand River, ₱ m	2 25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₱ cord	3.25
Railroad ties	.120
Two Rivers—lumber ₱ m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood ₱ cord	3.00 @3 25
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.11 @ .12
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03 @ .04
Ahnepee—shingles	.50
Menominee	3.50
Oconto	4.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	17.00 @20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00 @18 00
Common strips and boards	13.00 @16 00
Common mixed lumber	14.00 @15.00
Joist and scantling	11.00 @12.50
Shingles	3.00 @3 50
Lath	2.75 @ 3.00
Pickets	9.00 @10.00
Transactions embrace:	10 00 @12.00

Cargo schr C. J. Simmonds, from Manistee, 145 m ft joist and scantling, at $13 00 for 3-inch 20 feet, and $12.00 for 2-inch 16 ft. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Michaelson, from Ludington, 137 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50, (mill tally.) Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Horace Greeley, from Ludington, 60 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Gale, from Menominee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Forest, from Manistee, 80 m ft 2-inch joist, 20 feet and over, at $20.00. Held full on common.

Cargo scow Milton, from White Lake, 120 m ft mixed common, at $13.00 for inch and $12.25 for 2-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr White Oak, from Manistee, 130 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Business at the yards last week was larger than at any time since the opening of navigation, and for common and medium grades prices were higher. Hardwood lumber is moving off quite freeley at unchanged quotations. The stocks are small. We now quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	36.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.50@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	[illegible]
Common siding	38.00@40.00
Common flooring, dressed first	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed second	35.00@37.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	28.00@30.00
A stock boards	36.00@38.00
B stock boards	33.00@35.00
Common boards	25.00@27.00
Joist, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@16.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@18.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	12.00@15.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3.00@3.25
Sawed shingles, A or star	1.75@ 2.50
	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	40.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, common	21.00
Hickory	17.00
Cherry	25.00@35.00
	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The receipts during the past week were fair and about equal to all requirements of the trade. Following are the prices current:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@2 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars ₱ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles. Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s. Wheat, winter, 12s; spring, 11s@12s 4d; white, 11s 10d@12s. Corn, 26s 9d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 33s, 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—1 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. Spring wheat, 10s 10d@11s 3d; white, 11s 9d @12s. Corn, 26s 6d@26s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, July 23—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 92¾@92¾; bonds of 1862, 91¼; 1865, 92¼; 1867, 91½; 10-40s, 89½.

Weather wet but favorable to crops. The hop crop gives prospect of a large yield.

PARIS, July 23—Rentes, 54f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 10½c; Orleans, 10½c. Sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. California white wheat 11s 9d @12s. Red spring, 10s 10d@11s 3d. Receipts: wheat, past three days, 23,000 qrs, of which, 8,100 qrs were American. Flour, 27s. Corn, 26s 6d @26s 9d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Transactions have been light in cotton and woollens to-day. Holders of cotton goods are very sanguine of placing the present stocks at ruling rates, and the light stocks rather confirm this view. Low grades of cotton warps are being placed among the Southern houses, together with low grades of fancy cassimeres. Doeskins are in moderate request, but other styles of woollen goods are comparatively dull. We note some sales of mark prints at 11½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23.—COTTON—In good demand and ¼c higher; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.30@5.75; common to good extras, $6.10@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.50@8.75; St. Louis, $7.10@10.75. Wheat a ½c flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat ½c easier; receipts, 164,000 bu; Northwestern and ... Chicago spring, afloat, $1.45; No 2 Milwaukee, $1.48; $1.46@1.48½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.49; choice white Michigan, $1.80. Rye heavy; Western in store, 71c. Barley unchanged. Malt steady; four rowed State, $1.25. Corn a shade firmer, and in good demand; receipts, 160,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 59c; sail do, 61@61½c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 141,000 bu; Western, 41@43c; Ohio, 44@46c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 15@17c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8½@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.75; prime mess, $12.25@12.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 10@14c; shoulders, 5½@6½c. Middles dull; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 8½c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Firmer at 9@12½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn, 64@65c. Oats, dull; Western, 55c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.60; old do, $1.65. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 29c. Rye and barley no sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; order lots, 13.50. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; clear ribs, at Quincy, Ill., 7c; clear sides, here, 7½c; hams, 8½c. Bacon scarce and firm; jobbing and order lots of shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½@8½c; clear sides, 8½@9c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet at 4@4.50.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, but unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; choice white and amber, $1.90@1.95. Corn dull; mixed Western, 63@65c. Oats dull; mixed, 50c; white, 51@53c. Rye strong and active at 60@62c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and buoyant. Pork, $14.50@14.75. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; sides, 9½c; clear rib, 9½c; sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard dull at 9½c for Western.

BUTTER—Choice in good demand at 18@20c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—COTTON—Firmer; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; family, $8.25@8.75. Corn quiet at 67@68c. Oats in fair demand, but lower at 47@48c. Corn meal steady at $3.25.

HAY—Scarce at $25.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.66; No. 3 do, $1.50; amber Michigan scarce at $1.60 cash; $1.61@1.62 seller July; No. 2 red, $1.45. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 46@47c; low mixed, 45@45½c; no grade, 44c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 31c; Michigan, 31½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 4@4½c; to Oswego, 8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; Oats, 17,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat firm; sales No. 2 red winter at $1.55; new, $1.45 @1.50; new, white, $1.55@1.65. Corn dull and lower, at 48@49c. Rye, 70@72c. Oats and barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—city, steady at $15.00; regular tending upward and salable at $13.00. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 5½c, with light offerings; sides held at 7½c; sales clear rib at 7½c, now held at 7½c; clear sides, 7¾@7⅞c. Bacon in good demand at full prices, especially for sides; shoulders, 6½c; clear ribs, 8½c; clear 8½c; sugar cured hams, 14½@15c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50@4.75.

WHISKEY—Active and higher at 90c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; low middling, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 red winter, $1.70; No. 2, $1.55. Corn quiet at 49@50c. Oats quiet at 34c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.63; amber, $1.50. Corn dull and lower at 51c. Oats in good demand; mixed, 33c; white, 137c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; XX spring, $5.00@6.75. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.21. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed, 46½c. Oats in fair demand, and higher; No. 2, 26½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 57c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull; old red, $1.80; new, $1.75. Oats unchanged. Corn nominally unchanged; yellow, 61@62c; mixed Western, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged; mess pork, $14.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—TOBACCO—Sales 154 hhds. Lugs, 3@8½c; low leaf, 9@9½c; medium to good, 10@13c; choice, 15@25c.

PROVISIONS—Fair demand and firm at unchanged prices, except bacon and shoulders, which are higher at 6½c. Bulk shoulders higher at 5½@6c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Market generally dull but prices unchanged. No sales of consequence made public. Canal boats scarce.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... July 23.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 12 bxs fish, 13 bdls hides, 6 bdls 8 pelts, and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 100 brls flour, and sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 100 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop G. B. Heath, Saugatuck, 1,000 railroad ties.

Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 140 brls brick, 50 tons pig iron, 30 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Lowell, Port Huron, 1,700 brls salt, and sundries.

Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 2,500 brls salt.

Prop Roanoke, Wyandotte, 301 tons railroad iron.

Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 1,436 bars railroad iron, 20 tons pig iron, 45 brls fish, and sundries.

Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 67 hlf brls fish, and sundries.

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 1,000 m shingles, 100 tons pig iron, 300 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Schr Melvina, Alpena, 200 m lumber.

Schr C. C. Griswold, Milwaukee, light.

Schr Guiding Star, Buffalo, light.

Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr William Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.

Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 42 cds wood.

Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 55 m lumber.

Scow Martha, Port Clinton, 30 yds gravel.

Prop Shickluna, Montreal, 195 tons pig iron.

Prop Shickluna, Kingston, 60 tons pig iron.

Prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries.

Schr Amaranth, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.

Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Pirn, Evanston, 14 yds gravel.

Schr Advance, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 145 m lumber.

Schr C. Nicholson, Ludington, 140 m lumber.

Schr Horace Greeley, Ludington, 62 m lumber.

Schr J. K. Brown, Green Bay, 55 m lumber, 25 m staves and sundries.

Schr Agnes Hope, Kingston, 338 tons pig iron.

Scow John F. Prince, White Lake, 80 m lumber.

Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 660 m lumber.

Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 360 m lumber.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 70 brls flour, 2 pkgs dried beef, 8 tcs lard, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Schr C. Harrison, Ludington, 105 m lumber.

Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 160 m lumber.

Schr Wabolia, Ludington, 120 m lumber.

Schr C. Gordan, St. Joseph, 10 m lumber and 30 cds wood.

Schr J. B. Chapin, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr Julia Smith, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.

Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.

Scow M. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 110 cds wood.

Scow White Oak, Manistee, 130 m lumber.

Scow General Leighton, Manistee, 80 m lumber.

CLEARED ... July 23.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 16 brls pork, 50 brls beef.

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 104 brls pork.

Prop Lawrence, Port Huron, 14,400 bu corn, 13 brls pork.

Schr Trenton, Kingston, 12,700 bu wheat.

Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 250 bu oats, 2 brls tallow, and sundries.

Schr Sweetheart, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.

Schr Moselle, Menominee, sundries.

Schr Montcalm, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.

Schr Christine Nilsson, Buffalo, 28,300 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Engagements to Montreal—Prop Shickluna, wheat at 14c. To Buffalo—Prop Idaho, Sweetheart, corn at 7c; City of the Straits, Penaukee, Christine Nilsson, prop Empire State, corn, 7c; prop Roanoke, rye, barley and corn; A. P. Nichols, corn at 7c; prop Vanderbilt, schr Peshtigo, corn at 7c. To Portland —Prop Sarnia—Schr Guiding Star, corn through. In the afternoon the schr Geo. C. Finney, was put in for wheat to Kingston, at 13c.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Grain freights are dull and nominal at 8c for wheat to Buffalo, and 13c to Oswego. No engagements are reported.

DETROIT, July 23.—Charters—Scow Starlight, lumber from St. Clair to Sandusky at $1 75 per m on rail. Scow F. X., telegraph poles from Nine Mile Point to Toledo, at 65c for 30-foot poles on rail, and 7c for posts for breakage. Scow H. S. Hyde, from Wild Fowl Bay to Detroit, telegraph poles on rail, 35c on 25 foot poles, 45c on 30 foot poles, and lumber for breakage at $2.00 per m. Scow Mary Amelia, telegraph poles from Nine-Mile Point to Detroit, on rail. Prop. Scow Newell Hubbard, tan bark from Port Bruce, Ont., to Detroit, at $3.00 per cord on rail.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne July 20:

DOWN—Bark Fanny Campbell; schrs Melrose, Alma; steam barges Westford, Mary Prince; prop Buckeye.

UP—Props Bristol, Bruno, City of Montreal, Maine, L. Shickluna, Cleveland; schrs Jane McLeod, Azov, Maggie; barks Arabia, Clyde; brig Hercules.

AT ELEVATOR—Schrs Trinidad, Montpelier. Wind west.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 23.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal boats General McClellan, and J. Bouchard, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Wm. Gooding and barge from Henry.

CANAL—Passed In—General McClellan and J. Bouchard, both with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Messenger, lumber, Peru; Dictator, light, LaSalle.

Eight feet five inches of water on mitersill of Lock 15.

Latest from the Sault.

The following list of vessels are reported as passing through that thoroughfare on the date below specified:

On the 17th Bound Up—Prop City of Madison—Norman—Schr J. F. Card and bark D. A. Van Valkenburg. On the 18th, Bound Up—Prop Acadia, schr Mary Elizabeth, E. Fitzgerald, Starlight, G. S. Ogden, Empire State, and bark General F. Sigel.

On the 18th, Bound Up—Prop St. Louis; schrs Golden Rule, George Worthington, Marquette, Atheniau, and S. A. Wood. Down—Prop Equinox and bark Racine.

On the 19th, Up—Prop China; schrs Alice Richards. Down—Steamer Chicora; props Meteor and India; schrs White Cloud, Unadilla, Riverside; and Up—Steamer Francis Smith.

From Lake Superior.

The steamer Meteor, which arrived here from Lake Superior on Saturday night, gives the following memoranda of the trip down: Left Duluth on the 10th inst, at 10 o'clock a. m.; called at Bayfield and Ontonagon; met steamer Atlantic near Ontonagon bound up; arrived at Portage Lake on the 17th, at 9 a. m.; arrived at Marquette same evening; steamer India at Marquette bound down; left Marquette at 10 o'clock p. m.; arrived at the Sault next day; left Detour at 9 o'clock p. m. of the 19th; met steamer Keweenaw on Lake Huron bound up.—*Detroit Post, Monday.*

Disasters.

CAPSIZED—The tug Harrison capsized in Mud Lake yesterday.

ACCIDENT TO A PROPELLER.—The propeller Truesdell broke a cylinder-head, smashed up her connections, etc., on Green Bay, a few days since. The tug went to her rescue to bring her to Escanaba, where she now lies for repairs.

ADRIFT ON LAKE HURON—On Thursday, the 10th inst., the lighthouse barge Warrington, Scott master, on her way from Mackinaw to Seammon Harbor, picked up a fish-boat with three men lying in the bottom in an exhausted condition. The men had been in the water several hours, and with their wreck, were fast drifting into the middle of Lake Huron, the wind being fresh from the northwest and a heavy sea running. They had been lifting nets near Spectacle Reef, and were struck by a squall while returning to Mackinaw. Four steamers passed without noticing them, late in the afternoon. The boat was righted and towed into Mackinaw.

RAN UPON A REEF.—The small boat of the schooner C. G. Breed arrived here yesterday morning for assistance. The vessel had run upon a reef at Fox Point, twelve miles north of the harbor. She was coal laden, and bound for this port at the time of the accident. While a wrecking expedition was forming for her relief, the tug Starke ran out to the vessel, and pulled her off in time to prevent damage through a heavy sea then setting in.—*Milwaukee Sentinel, 23d.*

STEAMER DISABLED.—The steamer City of Madison, from Montreal, has arrived at Port Erie, her bottom considerably bruised. Her damage was so badly injured it was impossible to make enough steam for her voyage. She was towed by the propeller Equinox, from Stanley to Malden, thence by the propeller Sheridan to Detroit. Her repairs can soon be made.

Lake Huron in Brief.

THE PENSAUKEE—This fine bark was purchased on Monday by Messrs. J. S. Dunham and A. Mosher, from F. B. Gardner, Esq., of this city. Terms, private.

WIND.—North, light.

WAGES.—Seamen are in good demand at $1.75@1.87½ per day.

LAUNCHED—The schooner Robbie Knapp has been lengthened 13 feet, and was launched at Milwaukee yesterday.

GOT OFF.—The steamer Sherman, which got ashore at the foot of Bois Blanc Island, Detroit River, as already reported, was got off on Saturday night.

ROUGH WEATHER.—The weather during the latter part of last week on Lake Huron was rough, although the wind was favorable for vessels either way. A large raft en route for Tonawanda, in tow of the tug Clematis, was caught in the worst of it, and in spite of all efforts a part of it broke loose off Port Austin and was driven upon the beach. This is the first disaster to rafting of the season.—*Detroit Tribune.*

INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.—Mr. J. P. Gay, now of Cincinnati, writes us as follows: "Noticing an item in the *Post* of the 16th, in reference to the bark Cherubusco, which is said to be 24 years old, reminds the writer of the two first vessels built by him at Milan, Ohio. The first was a schooner, of about 125 tons Custom House measurement, called the Sea Gull, and was built in the winter of 1844-45, and registered at Sandusky in May, 1845. The second was also a schooner, of about 200 tons, called the Monsoon. She was built the following winter, and registered at Sandusky in May, 1846. Both are now afloat, and trading out of Chicago; and from their appearance last month, when they came in with a cargo of lumber, it would seem as if they were capable of standing many more years of service."—*Detroit Post, July 22.*

St. Mary's Canal.

The report of the Superintendent of St. Mary's Canal for June contains the following interesting items:

Receipts on account of tolls for July	$7,162.80
Receipts on account of tolls for May	3,882.00
Increase for June	$3,280 29
As compared with the same time last year:	
Receipts for June, 1872	$7,162.80
Receipts for June, 1871	5,835.53
Showing an increase of	$1,327 27
Total amount of tonnage of vessels, both steamers and sail, that have passed through the canal both ways, for the month of June	
Total tonnage for May	$158,735 65
	82,191.51
Increase for June	$73,543.14
Total amount expended for June	1,177.87
Total amount deposited to the credit of the State Treasurer for June	
Cash on hand	6,171.90
	399 85

The canals and locks were reported to be in a very good condition, with the exception of two valves in the lower lock gates, which needed some repair, and a diver had been sent for to put them in good shape.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	*9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	*9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:20 a m	*7:00 a m
do do	*8:00 a m	*8:00 a m
do do	*12:10 p m	*9:00 a m
do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do	*5:00 p m	*5:45 p m
do do	*6:15 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturday this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*10:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*10:00 a m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	*11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:00 p m	*1:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*9:50 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P. C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Alton depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts. at P. C. & St. L.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*9:40 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, via St. Anne		
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:50 a m
	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Fast Line	†9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	4:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*9:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Saturdays and Sundays excepted. § Daily.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*10:00 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	*9:00 p m	*7:30 p m

* Saturday excepted. † Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 7:30 a m. ‖ Mon.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:40 a m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*2:20 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:50 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:45 p m	*7:15 a m

* Mondays excepted. † Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 158 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States. He has separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and he is known all over the Union as being the most skillful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of private disease and diseases peculiar to women. Send for book on woman and her diseases; also for gentlemen. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 158 West Madison-st., corner Halsted-st, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 354 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned specialist of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical authorities, who have been medical instruction. Dr. B. has devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain classes of diseases, and treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in general practice. Send two stamps for MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 354 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

From the Chicago Sun, July 12, 1872.

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark-street, have adopted the motto "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine and only no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

PRESCRIPTION FREE for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, and the whole train of attendant disorders. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 155 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuse or excess. Also Female Complaints. All kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand. Circulars sent free.

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Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1872

SCHURZ AT ST. LOUIS.

Carl Schurz, in his profound and comprehensive speech at St. Louis, brings out into clearest light the moral aspects of the present popular revolution. He assumes that the people everywhere know the bold facts of Grant's Executive blunders and usurpations, and that they need not again be explained or scheduled. While he occasionally stops to consider how disastrously these impolicies are affecting the welfare of the country, this point is secondary, throughout, to the fervent, indignant conviction that the public conscience is being debauched, and our National honor insulted, by Grant's "genius for smallness" and for petty political viciousness. Towards the South we imitate a former King of Prussia, who kept on "drubbing" his subjects because they didn't love him. Our carpet-baggers, backed by Federal bayonets, are the tax-thieves of the South and the body-guard of Grant. Through their votes in Congress, Grant seeks to coerce that body, and, through its coerced Bayonet and Ku-Klux laws, to coerce again the South into continuing him in power. However prepared the South might be to accept the results of the War as a finality, the Government warns them to "stand off, and not pollute the sacred ark by their profane touch." It is across the "bloody chasm" of this mutual ostracism and continued hatred that Horace Greeley's fidelity to Freedom and charity to the fallen enable the North and the South, the slave and his late owner, to clasp honest hands in true friendship.

Mr. Schurz convicts Grant of trying to buy his support for the San Domingo blunder by showing that twice the President sent agents to him soliciting his support, and promising him complete control of patronage as a *quid pro quo*. No opportunity to make a base and selfish use of the appointing power has been neglected. Cabinet officers and first-class missions were not too high to be given as "plums" to please those who had given plums to Grant and pleased him. Grant was willing to reform the Civil Service just so far as that could be done without removing his unworthy relatives, or those who had bought their places with presents, or those who would work for his re-election. This made Grant's Civil Service Reform a humbug. Not a few are led, with Butler, to style all Civil Service Reform a humbug. And many, in their devotion to a military chieftain, deny that there are any abuses which need reform,—thus completely debauching the public conscience, setting wrong for right, and teaching that the object of the Presidency is to have a good time and get re-elected.

The same disposition to debauch the conscience is manifest in the management of the investigation business by Grant's friends. Casey, and Leet, and Stocking are investigated, convicted, white-washed, and retained. The sale by our Government of arms to the French is uncovered and approved! All these abuses grow out of the smallness of Grant's estimate of the objects of the Presidency. He supposes it to be a mere reward for his military success, whose opportunities he is to use, therefore, to make the reward as valuable as possible. With opportunities that were sublime, his performance has been contemptible or worse. His Cabinet is curious for the littleness of its specimens. His scheme to annex San Domingo, on the ground that its productions would pay off the National debt, was childish. His bargaining with Forney for a second term, as the first would not pay him for resigning his commission as General, shows the low estimate in which he held the opportunities of the first position on earth. His appointment of a boon companion like Tom Murphy to be Collector of New York, merely because he liked him convivially, no Republicans asking for such an infliction, shows hows he trifles with the high responsibilities of his office. His desertion of the Capital for half the year for Long Branch and the horse-races, while Foreign Ministers look for our Government in vain, sets an example which minor officials are prompt enough to follow. Yet this one must approve in voting for Grant's re-election. The people, exhausted by the War, have submitted indolently to these toils, because they came simultaneously with the peace for which they had been so long struggling.

Mr. Schurz freely confessed that he had hoped for the nomination of a candidate at Cincinnati on whom all the elements of opposition to Grant would at once enthusiastically unite. As it became evident this union was being made on Greeley, he bowed to the popular will. Greeley will be a Reformer of necessity, for he will enter on his office knowing that he has no party behind him disposed to sustain abuses. The Grant Republicans will not, for their spasms will then be in the line of virtue. The Liberals will not, for, had they had a genius for sustaining abuses, they would have had ample opportunity for its exercise under Grant. The Democrats will not, because Greeley not being of their antecedents and prejudices, must deserve well of his country, or he will not retain their approval. Elected as a rebuke to all abuses, and limited to one term, he will have no other interest than to employ his conceded great ability and sagacity in the impartial service of his entire country.

Mr. Greeley's letter, giving the outlines of his views of Civil Service Reform, constitutes a valuable nugget in Mr. Schurz's speech, to which we will give fuller attention hereafter. Altogether, Mr. Schurz's masterly oration proves that the race of statesmen in America is not extinct. It would have done high honor to the ablest political orators who have ever enlightened the people or adorned the Senate. As a master of the English tongue, Mr. Schurz has no superior in either Continent.

The Geneva Board of Arbitration, according to the foreign despatches, have made an award, amounting to $2,600,000, for the depredations committed by the Confederate cruiser Florida. The sum fixed by the claimants was $3,633,302, and the estimate offered by Great Britain, $2,635,568. It will be seen that the award is even less than the amount set by the English Commissioners. Should the Board make a proportionate reduction in the other amounts claimed, the total will be reduced about 50 per cent, and the claimants will receive about $8,000,000, or about the sum estimated by Great Britain in her case. The Board also threw out the claims for injuries inflicted by the Boston, Sallie, Jeff. Davis, Joy, and Music; but these vessels were only tenders to the Alabama and larger cruisers, and the damage they caused was merely nominal. All the other vessels, however, to which the English demurred, will be passed upon. It will be remembered that they took exceptions to all but the Florida, Alabama, Shenandoah, and Georgia.

SCHURZ'S ANALYSIS OF GRANT.

The analysis of General Grant's character, by Senator Schurz, will be read with interest by the American people. It is one of the finest of the many eloquent and masterly utterances of the Senator. It will take a place in the history of the present times; it will be accepted by all men of the present day and by posterity as a full explanation of the extraordinary and dismal failure of Grant's Administration.

Mr. Schurz represents Grant coming out of the war with a noble reputation, covered with the honors conferred upon him by the people, and enjoying, as no other man at that time did, the confidence and the admiration of the conquered and fallen foes. In receiving upon the field the surrender of the Southern people, he had acted generously, scorning the revengeful suggestions which had been made. He stood at the close of the war a National hero. His advice would have been listened to and followed by the whole people. He had never been a party man. He was under no party obligations. He was not even elected President as a party man. No other man elected President had such an opportunity to relieve the country of the curse of mere partisan rule, and to elevate the whole tone and temper of American politics. When he became President, the country offered him its aid in anything he might do to promote good government. Every statesman in the country, of whatever party, was prepared to aid him. The Nation was ready to applaud any act in the right direction. Not since the days of Washington had a President been elected under such promising auguries.

Mr. Schurz's statement, that General Grant probably never has had a clear idea of what the Presidency means in our system of Government, and that he accepted the office expecting to have "a good time" for eight years, and to have it made profitable to him, is so irresistibly borne out by the facts, and by the experience of the last three years, that few will question its accuracy. To him, law, Constitution, and personal and official decorum were but trifles, to be removed whenever they interfered with or opposed his will, or his personal inclinations,—not on account of any vicious intent, but because he didn't know any better. His first act was to nominate as Secretary of the Treasury an eminent merchant, who, under a wise law as old as the Government itself, was ineligible. When informed that the law interfered with the appointment of his friend, he sent a message to Congress telling them, "Repeal me those laws." This same stolid indifference to all considerations governed his action in the matter of San Domingo. The President struck up an acquaintance with the usurping Baez; Baez offered to sell San Domingo, and numerous friends of Grant were anxious that the trade be completed. The Secretary of State did not approve the scheme, whereupon Grant sent an aide-de-camp to San Domingo and made a treaty direct with Baez. The matter getting out, there was danger that Baez would be hanged by his own people, whereupon Grant despatched a navy to San Domingo and placed it at the disposal of Baez to protect himself. These proceeding were all unlawful; but the President thought them essential to carry out his will, which was unto him the supreme law, because he didn't know any better. So, in all other things. Considerations of personal and official decorum have not been allowed to interfere with the "good time," to enjoy which, the President accepted the office. Tom Murphy was a good fellow; a judge of horses, cigars, and wine; he was jovial and companionable; he paid bills for several entertainments. Tom asked for the New York Custom House, against the wishes of the political friends of the President, and the President, consulting his own personal will, appointed him. Afterwards, when the Custom House had become a den of thieves and Murphy was forced to leave, the President addressed him a whitewashing letter. The same thing is shown in the matter of his relatives. Next to exacting beforehand from Forney a promise of re-election in order that his cash salary might equal $200,000, and render himself personally comfortable for eight years, he turned his attention to making his kinsfolk of every degree comfortable at the public expense. General Grant found himself President with the power to appoint his relatives to office, and General Grant was restrained by no considerations of decency from exercising that power to the full extent of his authority. He didn't know any better. Nor did it appear to him at all scandalous to appoint men to office who had made him presents of money. He regarded the office, and all the powers and functions pertaining to it, as a personal accommodation to him, and he applied himself strictly to the enjoyment of it.

In the matter of the San Domingo treaty, he bound himself, in a secret article, to use his personal influence with Senators to have the purchase ratified. The President saw nothing improper in this; on the contrary, as he wanted the treaty, he resented the opposition of Senators to it as a personal injury to himself. Neither law, Constitution, nor dignity was permitted to interfere with the gratification of his personal will. He even went to the Senate to lobby for the treaty, and authorized promises of patronage to Senators who would vote for it. Mr. Schurz sums up this analysis of General Grant as follows:

> I will not wrong President Grant. He is by no means a monster of iniquity. He is simply a man who makes use of his high official position to suit his own convenience, regardless of other interests. He does not sit in his closet, a designing usurper, gloomily pondering how he may subvert the free institutions of the Republic. Neither does he ponder how he may preserve them. He does not ponder at all. He simply wants to carry a point, and when, as in the Santo Domingo case, the Constitution happens to stand in his way, he just walks over it. He does not mean to break down the authority of the laws; he simply wants them not to hamper him in his doings. He does not mean systematically to outrage the public sense of decency by nepotism and low associations, to corrupt the service, and to degrade our political life. He only wants to make his relatives and favorites comfortable, to associate with men who are congenial to him, and to take the best care of his interests he can. He is not incapable of occasionally doing a good thing. He prefers a good appointment to a bad one, other things being equal.
>
> Such is the character of his personal government. We should be doing it too much honor by calling it Cæsarism. It is not inspired by any grand, lofty, and long-headed ambition, by insatiable desire of genius to do brilliant deeds and to fill the world with the splendor of a great name, like that of Julius Cæsar and Napoleon. It is absolutely barren of ideas and originality, bare of striking achievements, void of noble sentiments and inspiring example. It is simply dull and heavy, stupid and stubborn, in its selfishness. Those who submitted to the rule of Cæsar and Napoleon could say, at least, that they were bowing their heads before the magnificence of towering intellect and wonderful activity; but here there is nothing to warm the heart or to seduce the imagination, and still less to lift up our moral nature; and the vilest sycophant of President Grant cannot give as an excuse for his abasement, that he finds in his personal government anything to admire. We see nothing but a man who wants to possess, exercise, and hold power for his own convenience, and submission to whose rule means loss of self-respect.

This is the outcome of the election of 1868. At that time, "A success great enough to be the envy of the world was within his reach. It did not require very great men to see and appreciate such opportunities; but it required what might be called the genius of smallness to lose them all." The country will recognize, as eminently truthful, the analysis of the President's character by Mr. Schurz. It is not only just, and fully sustained by three years of humiliating government, but it is charitable. The supreme selfishness of the man has made him insensible to all the instincts of delicacy and propriety; intent only upon realizing the most personal profit from his place, he scorns law, Constitution, and all the restraints of the civil officer, and substitutes his own will as his only guide, because he doesn't know any better. Lacking the intellectual vigor that is requisite for the successful usurper and dictator, he is not the less intent upon the exercise of personal government. While acknowledging the forms of popular government and of elections, he regards the Presidency as his personal property, and therefore uses his political powers to keep possession of that property, and to make it as productive as possible.

SCAMMON AS A TAX-PAYER.

We have recently had occasion to inform the public in general, and the policy-holders of the Mutual Security Insurance Company in particular, what Mr. Scammon knows about insurance. We propose to-day to show a part only of what Mr. Scammon knows about tax-paying, and we think we shall be able to show that small property-holders whom he has whip-sawed have no more reason to admire Mr. Scammon than small policy-holders, and, at the same time, develop the inter-oceanic method of whittling down taxes and making other people pay them.

It will be remembered that, in 1869, the proposition for the opening of Dearborn street was pending. A short time previous to the opening, Mr. Scammon owned the southwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, where the Honore Block now stands, 54 feet on the south line of Monroe, by 190 on Dearborn extended. The value of such a corner as this would be increased about five-fold by the opening of the street, and the assessment would obviously be a heavy one in consequence. Mr. Scammon had no objection to an increased value being put upon his property; but, as a public-spirited citizen, engaged in starting all the great newspapers and inaugurating all the grand enterprises for which Chicago is famous, he had an objection to paying assessments, except in the inter-oceanic way, which was after the following ingenious fashion: He proceeded at once to divest himself of 40 out of the 55 feet. The opening would have left him 54 feet on Monroe street, and from this he cut off the west 40 feet, making two inside lots of 20 feet each on Monroe, leaving in his own name a corner of 14 by 190 feet, which was at least a very peculiar corner for business purposes in that busy section of the city. In his pleadings to the assessment he claimed to have conveyed these 40 feet by warrantee deed to disinterested third parties, viz.: his own daughters,—a process of family conveyancing to which, it will be remembered, the celebrated Connolly was addicted. The assessment on the 14 feet was fixed at $10,500. The opposite corner, where Sheppard's Block stands,—31 7-10 feet on Monroe, by the same depth,—was fixed at $19,500. At this rate, the assessment on Scammon's 54 feet would have been $40,000. The inter-oceanic scheme has already whittled the assessment down $29,500.

Meanwhile, the owner of the opposite corner, not being so public-spirited as Mr. Scammon, had paid his $19,500, and the other property-owners, who had not so many newspapers and telescopes to inaugurate, had either paid their assessments or had the money in readiness. But the inter-oceanic scheme was not yet fully developed. Mr. Scammon, having got the assessment down to $10,500, took another turn on the screw, commenced vigorously opposing the opening, and waited to see what would turn up. The more the other property-holders urged action, the more vigorously he opposed it. At last it became evident that Mr. Scammon could hold on longer than the others, and, therefore, to save themselves and secure the prospective benefit to their property, and the money they had already paid, a few gentlemen set to work and made up a contribution of $5,000, which further reduced Mr. Scammon's assessment to $5,500, which sum he paid, thus saving $5,000 on the assessment for the 14 feet—and $34,500 for which the 54 feet would have been liable.

The story of the public spirit of this great and good man is not yet complete. The inter-oceanic scheme has another chapter, illustrating not only Mr. Scammon's business enterprise and economy, but also how profits on property may be multiplied by making small property-holders pay the taxes. About the time of the opening of Dearborn street, although the 40 feet inside lots had been ceded to "disinterested third parties," a conveyance was placed on public record, not of 14 feet, but of 54 feet, on the southwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, by J. Y. Scammon to H. H. Honore, for the sum of $120,000! The inside lots, which were owned by the disinterested third parties and had been little benefited, were, of course, lightly assessed, the amount which the 14 feet did not pay, but had to pay, had come out of poorer men; and Mr. Scammon had crowned the inter-oceanic scheme by selling the whole 54 feet for $120,000, after reducing a $40,000 assessment to $5,500.

We leave our readers to draw their own inferences, from this one instance out of many, of the manner in which Mr. Scammon pays taxes and shirks assessments. The small property-holders on Adams and Jackson streets probably drew their inferences at the same time that they drew their checks to pay his assessment. We have shown the inter-oceanic method of paying insurance policies and street taxes. We have many other chapters of this kind to write before we reach that bankruptcy into which Mr. Scammon is hurrying THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY, and we shall have time to write them all. In the meantime, we still have no objection to a statement of the indebtedness of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY to Mr. J. Y. Scammon, banker, to Mr. J. Y. Scammon, Treasurer, to Mr. J. Y. Scammon as a disinterested third party, or to Mr. J. Y. Scammon simply as a distinguished fellow-citizen and general commercial agency, and would intimate once more that he can bring on Jesse K. Dubois and the other witnesses.

The St. Louis *Democrat* prints part of a letter from Shanghai, which aims to show that the removal of the duty on tea will benefit the Chinese more than the Americans. Thereupon, the *Democrat* discourses on the "Free-Trade zealots, who shouted so lustily at the prospect of a 'free breakfast-table,'" and urges the re-enactment of the duty. Its repeal was opposed by the Free-Traders, but was a device of Protection. Free-Traders believe in keeping moderate duties on tea and coffee, for the sake of revenue, and in taking off duties from iron and salt. The repeal of the tea tax insured the retention of the iron tax. For the sake of this, Pennsylvania men and money were poured into Washington, to argue and bribe. They were opposed by all sensible "Free-Trade zealots," but they carried the point. If the re-enactment of the law then repealed will cause the removal of the duties on iron and salt, we believe that it ought to be re-enacted. We see no reason for such action, however, in the statement that the Chinese are making more money out of the repeal than we are. What of it? It is not denied that we are making some. As long as that point is gained, it should be only a matter of joy that other nations are also prospering.

The Wines We Drink.

We find in the *American Grocer* a translation from a German review, which gives a history of the wine-products of Europe, which shows how lamentably consumers of foreign wines are imposed upon. From this article we learn that the leading wines have been Port, Madeira, and Champagne; then come Claret, Sherry, and Malaga. Hock is in the third rank. The best dry Madeiras are "Sercial" and "Boal." Malmsey from Madeira is produced in small quantities, the best of which is never sold. Madeira also produces red wines. Madeira wine should be ten years in pipe and ten years bottled to reach perfection. Age is supplied by extra heat. Of this wine the writer says:

> Madeira is one of the heaviest wines, averaging from 17 to 22 per cent alcohol. It is, therefore, in preference a breakfast wine, stimulating the stomach. At dinner it follows soup, is fashionable at lunch in aristocratic circles, and at hunting parties and on railway stations. Its medicinal effect is tonic, and none but Port excels it in this respect. The effect is instantaneous, especially in cases of great physical feebleness. Madeira and brandy will do wonders where debilitated nature declines to take substantial food. Malmsey contains from 56 to 69 grains of sugar to the ounce; dry Madeira but 6 to 20.

No wine, however, is subjected to such a degree of adulteration. It is vilely fabricated in Germany. Austrian white wines, alcohol, and an extract from the green covering of walnuts are the materials used. In France, apple cider and honey form the basis, when distilled, then plied with brandy, and bottled as Madeira at the end of six months. Various substitutes are also offered for Madeira. The product of real Madeira having declined, Sherry has partially taken its place. Sherry wine is produced in the district of Cadiz. This district has but 36,000 acres of vines, and adulteration is immense. The great centres of adulteration are Marseilles and Cette, the latter city producing from low Spanish wines every kind of wine known to the world. England consumes 45 per cent of the genuine Sherry wine; it has taken the place of Madeira. Madeira once produced 25,000 pipes; in 1852, the vines were destroyed; in 1856 only 200 pipes were produced, and now 3,000 to 4,000 pipes is the outside limit of the exportation. Consumers will estimate their chances of getting any share of this limited quantity.

Port is a breakfast wine, stimulating to the stomach, quickening the circulation of the blood. Its dietetic value rests on its alcoholic contents, which equal 21 to 25 per cent. Pure port, when produced, has but 15 per cent of alcohol. It has 16 to 34 grains of saccharine to the ounce. Its tannic acid is remarkable, and to this are due its astringent flavor and medicinal effects. Port is not a table wine, and should be used moderately. Imitations are, of course, numerous. Cherry and logwood extracts are used to give the color to the frauds. Juniper-berries, which are used in the manufacture of base Ports, have become an article of commerce. Oporto sends these berries to all parts of the world. There are, however, various wine dyes. Genuine Port is very rare. In 1799, 57,000 pipes were exported; this declined, and in 1833 only 33,000 were exported. The present production is 120,000 pipes per year. The greatest export of late years was 37,487 pipes, of which Great Britain got 25,400, and the United States 4,898 pipes. Lisbon or white Port in flavor approaches the pure Port; it is an excellent table wine. In Northeastern Spain is a wine called "Ebro Port," which is largely used for genuine. The formula for making Port wine in the United States is 5 3-28 gallons common white wine; 4 gallons real Port; 3-8 gallons sugar-house syrup, and the whole dyed with the tincture of juniper.

Champagne dates its general use from 1830. The Koran prohibits the use of wine; the Mussulmans have, however, decided Champagne to be "lemonade," and use it universally. In Egypt, and elsewhere, it is retailed at the bar-rooms. The Champagne country is extensive.

> It embraces 20,000 hectares, over which 433 communities are spread, and the vineyards were last year (1871) owned by 17,018 proprietors. The Province of "Champagne," of ancient France, is now cut up into four departments,—Ardennes, Aube, Upper Marne, and Marne; only the latter, however, produces the popular beverage in the Prefectures of Chalons-sur-Marne, Epernay, Rheims, St. Menehould, and Vitry-sur-Marne, the whole annual production being 700,000 hectolitres, 25,000 of which are consumed within the locality. Only Rheims and Epernay produce the real Champagne vines. Rheims produces the precious grape on the surrounding hills of the "bois" and "montagne," and at Bouzy, Verzy, Verzenay, Ay, Mareuil, Dizy, and Haut-Villiers, Epernay, south of the Marne, in the vineyards surrounded by the woods of Anguien, Brugny, and Vertus, and on the hills of Cramant, Avize, Oger, and Lemesnil.

The process of preparing Champagne is interesting, and is thus described:

> After being pressed, the wine remains in the wood until March, when the bottling—"tirage"—begins. The bottles constitute quite an item of expenditure, ranging in quantity required from 50,000 to 600,000 to a single firm, each of which has its own salaried bottle-tester. Each bottle pays 7 sous revenue, the broken ones deducted, and the 100 bottles cost 28 francs. Five men co-operate in bottling, and deliver from 1,200 to 1,500 bottles per day; the whole bottling of the largest firm has to be done in the short space of one month. The corks are select, and cost from 80 to 100 francs per 1,000. The bottles are piled up from 50 to 80 feet in length, and 4 to 5 feet in height, in such a manner that each bottle can be taken out and inspected, whether fermentation is proceeding satisfactorily or not, which is developed as the weather gets to be warmer. By expansion, the empty space within the bottles is now filled, and the dangerous period arrives when they are liable to burst. If in August, the most critical month, the breakage by expansion does not exceed 8 per cent, the manufacturer is contented; if the breakage rises to 15 per cent, ice has to be applied, or it has to be removed to cooler cellars; should the same reach 30 per cent, there is no remedy left but to empty the whole. In former years many of the operatives were dangerously wounded while this period lasted; they are now wire-masked and leather-clothed. During this period a Champagne cellar resembles a battle-field on a small scale. A sudden high temperature will cause heavy losses. In September and October the wine quiets down, and gradually the breakage ceases altogether. The cellars are floored and otherwise arranged in such a manner that the spilled Champagne is duly collected and saved for other purposes. Next comes the disgorging and liquoring process, requiring great mechanical dexterity, removing the impurities which have settled at the mouth of each bottle by finally turning it upside down, which should not entail a greater loss of wine than from 5 to 7 per cent, to be used for cognac or vinegar manufacture. The liquor added is usually a mixture of Cognac, sugar-house syrup and wine, and the bottles are then finally corked and the corks fastened and capped for shipment. The degree of effervescence is divided into three denominations, "cremant," light and moderately sparkling, "mosseux," and "grand mosseux." The atmospheric pressure in the bottles dare not exceed 6 atmospheres; at 7 and 8 the bottles burst.

The distinctive quality of Champagne is its carbonic acid gas. The wine should be kept so that the cork will be moist. The alcoholic admixture of Champagne is 10 to 11 per cent. The degree of liquoring depends on the country to which it is to be sent. Thus, for the East Indies, 9 per cent; England, 12; France and Belgium, 15; Austria and Germany, 16 to 20; Russia, 20 to 22; Scandinavian countries, 24 to 30.

Ten minutes is the time given for icing Champagne. Meat and Champagne is pronounced a barbarism; but it is considered a fit companion for oysters, and as an accompaniment to the dessert. The consumption of genuine Champagne may be judged from the fact that, of the 600,000 bottles used each year in Berlin, not over 150,000 are genuine; and the same is given as the proportion in other countries. The annual consumption of genuine Champagne at this time is stated at 12,000,000 bottles; of which Germany and Austria have 1,500,000; Russia, 1,600,000; Great Britain, East Indies, and Colonies, 2,500,000; United States, 2,000,000; Belgium and Holland, 500,000; other countries, 1,000,000; France, 3,000,000.

Consumers of wine may adopt the old English doctrine, that "Good wine makes good blood, good blood causes good humors, good humors cause good thoughts, good thoughts bring forth good works, good works carry a man to heaven; ergo, good wine carries a man to heaven;" but the probabilities of getting pure and good wine are so remote that they had better not depend on that article as a means of salvation.

Mr. G. A. Leland, a Presbyterian Elder, is President of the Laurens Female College, of South Carolina. On Easter Sunday, while conducting morning prayers, he was arrested by a squad of cavalry as a Ku-Klux. He was not allowed to bid his family farewell, although one of his daughters was lying at the point of death. After a forced march of thirty miles, he was thrown into jail at Union, and thence transferred to Columbia, where he was confined for weeks. He was finally taken to Charleston, making the journey in a common cattle-car, with fetters on his limbs. The United States Grand Jury sat on the case, and arose with a verdict of murder. Then, after the arbitrary arrest, the denial of bail, the refusal of a habeas corpus, the dreary weeks of imprisonment, the torture of manacles, the solemn indictment for murder, Mr. Leland was suddenly released on his own recognizance! No more convincing proof of the folly and brutality of the whole proceeding could be given. And yet, in a desperate effort to keep the power to commit just such outrages as this, Grant's friends delayed the adjournment of Congress for days.

While the members of the Republican State Committees in nearly all the States are resigning, and declaring for Greeley, no such event is likely to happen in Illinois. In this State no member of that Committee thinks of "deserting the old flag," and the reason may be discovered by consulting the following list of that Committee:

UNITED STATES COLLECTORS.
1. S. A. Irwin, Collector Internal Revenue, Chicago.
2. R. D. Noleman, Collector Internal Revenue, Centralia.
3. A. C. Mathews, Collector Internal Revenue, Eleventh District.
4. J. D. Hamilton, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Carthage.

ASSESSORS.
1. L. L. Kinney, Assessor Internal Revenue, Ninth District.
2. James Fishback, Assessor Internal Revenue, Twelfth District.
3. W. H. Barlow, Assessor Internal Revenue, Fifteenth District.

POSTMASTERS.
1. James Goodspeed, Postmaster, Joliet.
2. W. D. Sellers, Postmaster, Pekin.
3. Edward Bonham, Postmaster, Fairfield.

UNITED STATES MAIL AGENT.
1. George S Bangs, General Mail Agent, Post Office Department.

WHISKEY SUPERVISOR.
1. P. H. Pope, partner of Dan Munn, Whiskey Supervisor.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
1. James P. Root, County Attorney, Cook County.
2. C. B. Boyer, Supervisor.
3. J. M. Beardsley, County Clerk.
4. E. A. Holbert, State's Attorney.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARIES OF PUBLIC MONEYS.
1. J. B. Wilcox, Elgin, Kane County.
2. J. B. Needles, Nashville.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.
1. Charles B. Farwell, Chicago.

RECAPITULATION:

United States Collectors of Internal Revenue	4
United States Assessors of Internal Revenue	3
United States Postmasters	3
United States Mail Agent	1
Partner of Whiskey Supervisor	1
County officers	4
United States Depositaries of Public Money	2
Member of Congress	1
Total office-holders	19

The Republican State Convention of Michigan has issued the following circular to all office-holders in that State:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, S. D. BINGHAM, Chairman, S. S. OLDS, Secretary. LANSING, July 1, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The Republican State Central Committee have instructed me to notify you that, for the purpose of aiding in the election of our State and Congressional ticket, you have been assessed —— per cent. on salary. This money when received will be acknowledged and faithfully expended in all parts of the State, and in all cases vouchers will be taken, and expenditures submitted to the approval of the Committee. Speakers must be supplied, mass meetings provided for, and the distribution of documents and papers attended to. The amount of your assessment is $——, which you will oblige by transmitting at once to S. D. Bingham, Lansing, Mich., making all orders and drafts payable to his order.

An arduous and exciting campaign is upon us, and immediate action on our part is imperatively demanded. Very respectfully,

S. S. OLDS, Secretary of Committee.

A like circular has been, in all probability, issued in this State, though, as the State Committee has nineteen office-holders on it, each can make his own levy in his own district.

One of the prominent Labor-Reformers of Pennsylvania is Damon T. Kilgore. While he was discussing the Labor question with William H. Kemble, the "Addition, Division, and Silence" man, the latter summed up his opinions in the one terse sentence: "Damn the working classes,—they have too many rights already!" These words Mr. Kilgore repeated in a public speech to the workingmen of Philadelphia. As may be imagined, they did not increase the popularity of the Pennsylvania member of the Grant National Committee. He writhed under the fresh attacks upon his already notorious character. Meeting Kilgore on the street, he addressed him in a threatening way, and made a motion to draw a revolver. This resulted in his sudden descent to the pavement, although Kilgore affirms that he fell from sheer fright, without waiting to be struck. It is understood that the "damned workingmen" are not enthusiastic for the party which Kemble represents.

Senator Ames, of Mississippi, who used his power as Military Governor to force his election as Senator, has induced Grant to fill the offices in the Second Congressional District, as well as the others, with carpet-baggers. Grant appointed as Collector, on August 20, 1869, W. C. V. Hick. He became a defaulter for $6,620.80. He was succeeded by B. B. Emery, appointed Nov. 14, 1869. He became a defaulter for $58,314.48. Both of these men came to the State where they got their offices, stayed there until detected, and then fled. They were never prosecuted. Their sureties turned out to be men of straw. The record of this District is but a type of the records of many more. By Grant's aid, Federal and State offices have alike been filled with carpet-baggers. With the rarest of exceptions, they have all robbed, have all escaped punishment, and are all for the re-election of the President who has given them their success.

At last we have the details of a method of keeping our houses cool. A correspondent of the *Nation* says that he intends to pass small air-pipes several times through a large box packed full of moss. Water will drip down through this. A current of air will be forced, by clock-power, through the pipes, and up through the moss. This last will insure a speedy evaporation of the water. This will cool the pipes. They will cool the inclosed air. This will be conducted to all the rooms of the house. It will be admitted near the ceiling, and will be turned on or off, like hot air from a furnace. The inventor expects to keep the temperature at from 60 to 70 degrees through the warmest months. By lengthening or shortening the pendulum of the machinery, the supply of cold air can be diminished or increased at will.

In California, runaway couples and romantic couples have had a habit of going out to sea to be married,—the farther out the better. To have a wedding out of sight of land was the climax of sentimental bliss. The many husbands and wives who have followed this custom have been appalled by a late decision of a California Court. According to this, no marriage performed over three miles from shore is a legal one. The ocean cannot be looked upon as a country, and all the law-given powers of a clergyman or Justice disappear on the "highway of nations." There is a deal of re-marrying going on, with certificates ante-dated from one to ten years, while the chance of free divorce is said to have been improved by various men and women.

While Mr. Bromley was editing the Hartford (Conn.) *Evening Post*, it was asserted that thousands of subscribers, disgusted with its support of the Liberal party, had abandoned it. Since the paper was bought up and transformed into a Grant organ, its new editor announces that the whole loss of circulation from every cause,—death and change of residence, as well as dislike of Liberalism,—was less than forty copies. This shows how acceptable to Connecticut Republicans the manly course of Mr. Bromley was. Although driven from the *Post* by the power of money, he will not relax his efforts in the Liberal cause. Mr. Scammon's editorial statement, that he retired because he did not wish to support the Cincinnati-Baltimore ticket, is—like most of Mr. Scammon's editorial statements.

The irrepressible Butler is plotting vigorously in Massachusetts. He attends Grant meetings with unfaltering regularity, and manages to turn them all into glorifications of his own matchless virtues. He is fond of reminding his auditors that the very men who are now opposed to Grant were opposed to himself during the last Gubernatorial campaign. The inference is plain. Grant men must be Butler men. If the strabismic General fails to succeed Wilson as Senator, he wishes to succeed Washburn as Governor. Accordingly, he is cracking the party whip, and scaring Southern-haters into support of Grant and Butler, master and man.

Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, is out in a letter for Grant, in which he insists that the supporters of Greeley believe the Ku-Klux should govern the country, pay the Rebel debt, pay for the slaves, and are in favor of Free-Trade, low wages, and poverty for the masses, while Grant is supported by the thoughtful, deliberate, and sensible portions of the people, in which he includes himself. The only thing in the letter of any concern is the following statement:

> As to the tariff, Grant is a firm Protectionist. The last time I saw him he spoke with great satisfaction and apparent pride about the vast strides manufactures and all kinds of industries had taken during his term of office.

There is another thing Greeley would do. He would make Ward pay what he owes to the Government.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Congress had no power to tax the salaries of *State* officers; hence the income tax collected of them was illegally exacted. Under this decision the Treasury Department has undertaken, without law or legal decision, to refund the tax paid by *Federal* officers; and Grant has demanded and received the $2,500 income tax paid by him. As that was the only act of the President in the way of paying off the National debt, he has deprived his supporters of even that petty item to talk about.

We have all heard of the famous epitaph in Paris, which runs: "Here lies M. Jacques, a pious Christian, a good husband, a tender father, and an extensive dealer in wool. N. B.—His disconsolate widow will carry on the business at the old stand, No. — Rue de ——." This must have suggested the following notice, which appears in a Western journal: "Married, June —, 1872, by Rev. Mr. ——, Frank T. —— and Mary A. ——. Frank T. —— will, as heretofore, pay the highest cash price for all produce."

The clergymen and the undertakers of Philadelphia have formed what is called a Funeral Trades-Union. At one of their meetings, they adopted resolutions that carriages should be sent for and placed at the disposal of the ministers, and that funerals should be discontinued on Sundays. With the ministers and grave-diggers on a strike of this kind, it only needs that the doctors should join in also, to make it very uncomfortable for the living and the dead.

POLITICAL.

Senator Lyman Trumbull is announced to speak at Jackson, Mich., to-morrow evening.

—The Hon. William M. Stone, two terms Governor of Iowa, will probably be the Greeley candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of that State; and Samuel Merrill, also two terms Governor, is spoken of for the Greeley candidacy in the Seventh District.

—The Leavenworth *Times*, edited by Colonel D. R. Anthony, who is Chairman of the Kansas Republican State Committee, publishes with approval the demands of some of its State Republican exchanges, that the Convention to meet in Topeka, Sept. 4, must throw Pomeroy overboard "by name," and "denounce by name all those who occupy positions bought with money." Or:

> Just so sure as the day of election comes, just so sure will it record the defeat of the Republican party in Kansas. And not only defeat, but annihilation.

But "old Pom" is not going to be thrown overboard. With him it is, "After me, the deluge."

—Seth Robinson, of Lincoln, late Attorney General of Nebraska, has declared for Greeley.

—Nebraska is put down for Grant by the Greeley and Brown press of the country. Not too fast, gentlemen. Something must be done, and that speedily, to arrest the course of public opinion in this State, or it will be perfectly certain to go for the Greeley and Brown ticket on the 8th of October next, and likewise and ditto of course in November.—*Omaha Herald.*

—The Darlington (Wis.) *Democrat* mentions that the Hon. A. B. P. Wood, Thomas Bainbridge, William M. Newcomb, Amos W. Hovey, and H. N. Carpenter, are among the several hundred Republicans in La Fayette County who have declared their intention of voting against the Gift-Taker and Nepotist.

—The LaCrosse (Wis.) *Republican-Leader*, edited by the United States Assessor, reviews the situation in that Congressional District, and honestly admits:

> LaCrosse County has a large element of Greeley Republicanism, particularly this city, in which at least one-third of the Republicans have declared for Greeley.
>
> There is some defection in Sparta, several formerly active Republicans being engaged in trying to pull down the edifice which they helped to rear.
>
> Buffalo County has got the disease pretty bad. The large German vote there, hitherto Republican, will mainly go for Greeley, and there is something of a defection in the northeastern part of the county, led by Senator Orlando Brown.
>
> There is considerable defection in Prescott, headed by the Hon. W. J. Copp, and a little in River Falls.
>
> The counties which compose the Seventh District gave General Rusk about 5,600 majority two years ago. It is not probable that these figures can be reached this year.

—The call for a Greeley Club, organized last night at St. Paul, Minn., was signed by 197 Republican voters.

—The Red Wing (Minn.) *Argus*, after a careful survey of the progress of the Greeley wave, gives its opinion that Goodhue County will give 500 Republican votes to the Philosopher.

—Samuel P. Morrill, late Republican member of Congress from Maine, has declared for Greeley.

—The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, a Grant newspaper, raises the cry of distress that Conkling has now undisputed sway in the councils of the New York division of the Republican party, and that he has even had the audacity to call its State Convention at Utica, his own home. Still, hoping against hope, the *Gazette* says:

> The Cincinnati and Baltimore nomination is a child of the Republican dissensions in New York, and the friends of General Grant there owe it to their brethren throughout the Union not to permit past faults to culminate in a National disaster.

—J. R. Swallow, former State Auditor of Kansas, has come out for Greeley, and gives it as his opinion—after travels and conversation with residents of nearly every State in the Union—that Greeley will be made President by an almost unanimous Electoral vote.

—William H. Jones has withdrawn from the contest for the Democratic Congressional nomination, in favor of the Hon. A. P. Edgerton.—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette.*

—The call for a Liberal-Republican Club at Kalamazoo, Mich., was signed by over 150 voters who believe the time has come for Reconciliation.

—Charles Hughes, of Northern New York, ex-member of Congress, ex-Clerk of the Court of Appeals, ex-Provost Marshal, &c., has joined the Greeley ranks.

—In announcing the accession of De Witt C. Littlejohn to the Liberal fold, and stating that he will take the stump for Greeley, the Rochester *Union* says Mr. Littlejohn is undoubtedly the ablest and most influential Republican in Central and Northern New York.

—Burt Van Horn, ex-Congressman, and one of the most influential Republican leaders in Western New York, has declared for Greeley.

—With those who say there is no enthusiasm for Horace Greeley among the people, the wish is father to the thought. The evidences of such enthusiasm are cropping out all around them, but they either wilfully misrepresent, or they are so blinded by party and prejudice that they cannot see them. The Farmer of Chappaqua and his old white hat are destined to cut as important a figure in the campaign of 1872 as did the hero of Tippecanoe and his hard cider and log cabins a good many years ago. Those who do not want to be crushed under the feet of the people had better get out of the way.

—The St. Paul *Press*, a hireling newspaper, gave origin to the report that Congressman Eldridge, of Wisconsin, would support Grant rather than Greeley. The Washington *Chronicle* (Harlan's paper) having copied the falsehood, the *Patriot* of the 20th says:

> We are authorized to state that the report circulated by a morning contemporary that the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, the Democratic Representative in Congress for the Fourth District of Wisconsin, will support Grant, is without the least foundation. Mr. Eldridge is of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and may be found any day at their rooms in the Capitol, attending to the business of the Committee, and aiding the election of Greeley and Brown.

—Zach. Chandler has been down to Maine to fix up things in his son-in-law's—Eugene Hale's—Congressional District. He reports that he has done it, and that Mr. Hale is sure of his re-election. How much did it cost?

—In Washington, Pa., there is a stampede among prominent Republicans to the Liberal candidate for President. Among them may be mentioned Dr. F. J. Lamoyne, a leading Abolitionist, and candidate for Vice President with Gerrit Smith some years ago; Boyd Crumring, late District Attorney; Alex. M. Todd, Esq., and others.

A Preventive of Accident.

WESTVILLE, Ind., July 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reading an account of an accident the other day, whereby two persons were smothered in a grain bin by being sucked under by the running grain, a simple and sure remedy occurred to me. It is to suspend a rope from the ceiling, so as to hang over the place where the grain runs out. You will see at once that the running grain will always keep the rope in place, and that all danger of smothering would be avoided. Most respectfully, CHARLES W. CATHCART.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Political Ignorance of the Negroes—A Specimen Colored Politician.

Good Feeling in the State at the Close of the War.

How the Carpet-Baggers and Scalawags Produced an Era of Violence.

Infamous Acts and Counsels of Governor Holden.

The Elections of 1868 and 1870—Both Parties Now Claiming the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16.

We went out of Richmond about sunrise on Monday last, over the Petersburg Railroad, by a bridge elevated, I should judge, some 80 feet above the rocky bed upon which, and through many islands of surpassing beauty, the James River bursts its impetuous way to meet the tide. For 6 miles above the city you have rapids. A few hundred feet below this bridge, you have 15 feet depth of water, and this is to be deepened by works now going on, until 18 feet draught shall be secured, and this, it is hoped, will suffice for all the practical purposes of Richmond. Remains of the great conflagration of April 3, 1865, still strike the eye; but most of the places are rebuilt, and at the famous Belle Isle, upon which the Union prisoners were once located by the thousand, you now see a new and somewhat costly bridge, which General Joseph R. Anderson has built to connect his works on Belle Isle with the Tredegar establishment. This is only one of the many signs of progress and improvement. Passing over the river, we were in Manchester,—a rather dilapidated village of some 1,000 or 2,000 inhabitants, or thereabouts, but having equal water-power advantages to Richmond, and destined some day, maybe, to be a great manufacturing centre. On the direct road from Manchester to Petersburg, there is nothing to interest the stranger. You go through the County of Chesterfield. To your right, but out of view, lies a basin of bituminous coal, which largely supplies Richmond. To the left a few miles, lies, first, the celebrated Drewry's Bluff, or Fort Darling, which checked the advance of the Union Monitors in 1861; and, lower down still, you have the precise locality where, according to General Grant's report, the immortal Butler was "bottled up" in 1864, and showed that he could be as useless in war as he is mischievous in peace. But I recked not of these scenes, and simply napped my time away until we got into Petersburg, of which we got merely a passing glimpse and a considerable increase of passengers.

The route from Petersburg to Weldon, North Carolina, passes mainly over poor land. Certain it is that the country showed poorly as to cross and tillage. We reached the Roanoke River about 9 a. m., and, crossing the stream, stopped at Weldon for breakfast. The meal was a fair one. I first struck the

STREAM OF NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS,

and from that hour to this I have heard nothing else. I exchanged here the Petersburg & Wilmington Railroad for the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, a continuation of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, which starts at Norfolk. On this train were the Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, both on their way to Raleigh and other points in the South, to speak for the Liberal cause. We had, also, Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe, and other North Carolina politicians who were on the Liberal side. General Grant was represented by Mr. Booker Hutchins, a thick-set, burly, and apparently well-fed African, who runs the steam engine which supplies fresh air to the United States Senate at Washington,—now on his way on a furlough to "canvass" a part of North Carolina for the party which gave him his office. Mr. Hutchins did not seek to disguise his present mission or his past services. He explained modestly that he made no speeches, but merely went around the country among the black men, to see who they were going to vote for, and to give them the advantage of his counsel, and the information he had picked up at Washington. Mr. Hutchins expressed himself very confidently as to the colored vote. He said, "They would vote for the devil himself if he was regularly nominated by the party," and it was plain that his wish and expectation were a Radical vote for all time. I found him

SINGULARLY IGNORANT

of the leading acts of Grant's Administration, and able only to use a few of the common catch or cant words of the day. He had never heard of the selection of A. T. Stewart to be Secretary of the Treasury, or of the law which prohibited the act. In short, he was as ignorant as General Grant himself, and yet this man is one of the bellwethers of Wake County, North Carolina, and can make a hundred or more darkeys vote for John Jones or John Smith, just as he pleases.

I heard, while in Raleigh, Mr. Filkins, of New York, give an account of his presence at the Weldon Mass Meeting, held last week, where Governor Vance harangued the people. Vance went on to tell of the

ENORMOUS STATE DEBT

of North Carolina; how the Administration party had issued millions upon millions of bonds at 50 cents to the dollar, and kept on issuing them till they were only worth about 50 cents to the bushel. At this point, Mr. Filkins, somewhat staggered, saw a crowd of about 25 colored people across the street. He went over at once, and asked them how it was about the State debt, and whether Governor Vance's statements were true. Not one of them, said he, "could tell him whether the State debt of North Carolina was 25 millions or 25 cents," until finally, after a great many useless questions put by him, one of them suggested that, "if he would apply to the United States Postmaster, who lived near by, perhaps he could tell him something about it." There are just 72,000 of this class of intelligent colored voters in the State of North Carolina, who help to elect the Legislature, and by the aid of 10 per cent of mean whites, can make the State debt just what they please. Of course, you need not wonder that North Carolina is to-day practically bankrupt in her finances, and that immigration is arrested, and her old citizens are packing up their household goods to go West, where they can escape the vengeance of United States Marshals, and the pillage by carpet-baggers of all they can make by honest toil.

BEFORE THE WAR,

North Carolina was a State closely contested by the old Whig and Democratic parties, and was, in fact, nearly evenly divided. Mr. Clay came here in 1844, and, under the shadow of the grand Raleigh oaks, made the famous speech against the annexation of Texas which cost him the Presidency. In 1861, North Carolina was swept by the current into the Secession movement, and furnished probably as many stout soldiers to Jefferson Davis as any other State in the South. Ex-Congressmen Branch, Ruffin, Avery, and other Secession leaders were killed, and ex-Senator Clingman, who served as a Brigadier, was severely wounded. In the third and fourth years of the war, however, there grew up in North Carolina a strong feeling of opposition to the Jeff. Davis Government, and

A DESIRE FOR PEACE

upon any reasonable terms, not a few in the western part of the State being ready and anxious for Reconstruction and Reunion under the Federal flag. Much of this sentiment found expression by a vote for Holden, who ran against Vance for Governor, but was beaten, though he received a very considerable vote. At the close of the war, the North Carolinians stood

READY TO ACCEPT THE RESULT,

and to address themselves to questions of business, industry, and the restoration of their fortunes. Good order prevailed, and it was not until the Union Leagues were formed, and the negroes, ignorant and liable to tumult, were inflamed to acts of passion and incendiarism, that counter-demonstrations of violence followed, and many acts of crime were perpetrated. But for the presence of the foreign adventurers, now well known to the country as carpet-baggers, it is doubtful whether there would have been any turbulence or conflict of races in North Carolina. These creatures of the hour fattened on the excitement and hatred between the races, which gave them their only chance for office. The native North Carolinians who have herded with the carpet-baggers, and have supplemented their efforts to bankrupt the State, are a class of persons for whom, generally, I cannot entertain much respect, and they are appropriately called "scallawags." Most of these are

VERY IGNORANT, PREJUDICED MEN,

in short, they are "mean whites" of the South, of whom every State has a few,—men averse to regular systematic labor, and who prefer to spend their time in loafing around, instead of working to give their families a fair start in life. Class-hatred—a contemptible jealousy of those who are, by inheritance or thrift, somewhat better off in life—is a large element in this faction. But some of the "scallawags" and upholders of Grant in North Carolina are of a higher order. They have property, intelligence, social position, and have figured before in the politics of North Carolina. The secret of the present affiliations, I am told, is a

CONSUMING LUST FOR OFFICE.

They want to keep up a certain style of life, to which the revenues of an office are somewhat essential. They covet the local distinction and importance growing out of being Judge, Senator, or Congressman. For example, you want only one look at Senator John Pool, Judge R. P. Dick, or Mr. Thomas Settle, to see that they "feel their oats," and are largely puffed up with the accidental importance they have acquired by supporting an Administration which tramples upon the rights and interests of their own State. But neither Dick nor Settle, I am sure, would have countenanced the diabolical teachings to the blacks in the Union Leagues, which lit up the skies in north Carolina with midnight conflagrations, and made every Southern mother press her babe closer to her bosom.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1868.

The present Constitution of North Carolina was adopted in 1868 by a majority of 19,109. William W. Holden, the Grant candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of 13,048, and, in the November following, General Grant carried the State by a majority of 18,641. In this last election, and I believe in that of Holden, every man was allowed the ballot, though the pressure upon the blacks by the Leagues was such as to make a vote by any negro against Grant one of extra peril and hardihood. Out of five Congressional Districts, the Conservatives carried two, one of them by 18 majority only.

The year 1870 was one of

VERY GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The incendiary acts of the Union Leaguers, the counter-acts of the Ku-Klux, and the disorders of ruffians of both parties in certain counties, had been made the pretext by Governor Holden for declaring martial law in Caswell and Alamance Counties, and for importing from Tennessee a couple of

CUT-THROATS AND RUFFIANS

named Kirk and Bergen, who had graduated in the lawless, cruel neighborhood-war of that State, and were supposed to be capable of any crime necessary to intimidate the people, and thus carry the election. These ruffians, at the head of Holden's militia, arrested numbers of respectable citizens, treated them with the most outrageous cruelty, and made a Pandemonium of large districts of the country. Holden, the then Governor, who engineered this system of terror and repression, is a short man, dark complexion, with a downcast, sinister expression of countenance that indicates a readiness for any villany not requiring much personal courage. As editor of the *North Carolina Standard*, he had published an article entitled "Work," which throws even Butler's famous order at New Orleans completely into the shade. The article advised the Radical emissaries and electioneerers that they need not fear to attempt any amount of insolent and

LICENTIOUS FAMILIARITY WITH THE "REBEL WOMEN"

of the South,—the wives and daughters of nine-tenths of the population of North Carolina. They were told to go after them "when their husbands were not about," and then to "throw their arms around their necks;" in short, to act toward the ladies of the State as no man would act toward a woman unless he believed her to be at heart a bawd and a prostitute. The writer declared that, in one week, those tactics would be effective, and that they would "have them in their arms," if not in their party. Such was the gross and public insult offered by the leader and present engineer of the Grant party in South Carolina to the women of the State, and such the infernal teaching openly given to its agents. Of course, no man would even have ventured on such a line of outrage, unless he had bayonets to fall back upon. Let such advice be preached by the leading organ of any party in a rural neighborhood in Illinois or Indiana, and how long would it take a Vigilance or Ku-Klux organization to spring up and punish the scoundrel who proposed to treat every virtuous woman as a prostitute. The people of the North, when they grow indignant of the wholesale pillage of the Southern States, have still very little conception of the other indignities to which they have been subjected under military and carpet-bag rule.

THE ELECTION OF 1870.

The result of the election of 1870 was a reversal of the vote of 1868. The Conservative candidate for Attorney General, Shipp, was elected over Phillips, Republican, by a majority of 4,668 in a total vote of 170,616. The reserve vote must have been very considerable. Probably over 40,000 were entitled to vote who failed either to register or to vote. The majority for Shipp was so small, it will be seen, that a change of two votes in 100 would have given 2,500 majority to his opponent.

The Conservatives secured the Legislature by the election of 1870, and used their power to elect a Senator in place of Abbott, the carpet-bagger, who had been chosen under the Reconstruction act. They also went on to take steps to

AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION,

by passing a bill to submit to the people the question of a Convention. Doubtless the Constitution was oppressive, and required a change; but the step at this time was hardly judicious, and certainly not popular. Akerman, the United States Attorney General under Grant, came down to North Carolina, and, in a speech, threatened the people that, if they went on to have a Convention, the State Government elected under it would

NOT BE RECOGNIZED AS LEGAL

by President Grant; in other words, that Federal bayonets would be furnished to prop up the Administration dynasty of Governor Caldwell against the new Government, no matter whether the choice of the people or not. This threat naturally had its effect. There were numbers who saw the danger of losing the Legislature, in which the Conservatives were now able to protect the people against robbery, and of being turned over again to the rapacity of Swepson and the Grant Ring. The dread of having the homestead exemption clause in the old Constitution stricken out operated upon thousands upon thousands of voters who had little in the world but their homestead; and the result of these considerations was, that the Convention was defeated by a majority of 9,245. This vote gave a new lease of life to the party of Pool and Holden, and is the basis of their present canvass to-day.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM A PARTY MAJORITY

in North Carolina. The Conservatives insist that they have lost nothing on the vote of 1870 for Shipp, and say that the Convention vote of 1871 was not a test of party strength. I have yet to meet a Conservative who has any doubt of the election on the 1st of August next. They all claim the State by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. General Clingman, who is a cool calculator, says that the Conservatives have not lost anything on Shipp's vote in the eastern part of the State, and that they will certainly gain several thousand in the western part, where the white vote is mainly located. Governor Graham, a gentleman of calm judgment, but with less opportunity of judging and getting at facts than Clingman, holds that the South will go Conservative in August, and the general estimate of the Conservative speakers and leaders is fully as sanguine as that of General Clingman. On the other hand, the Grant men appear no less sanguine. One of the most intelligent of these has just given me his estimate. He does not take the Convention vote of last year as a basis, but averages all the different votes of North Carolina since Reconstruction, and assumes that the State is, on a full vote, Republican by 6,000 or 7,000, and that all of this vote will be given to Caldwell, the present Grant candidate for Governor. In respect to the contest for the Legislature, he was not so sanguine. The House of Representatives he claimed by 13 majority, and the Senate, he thought would be tied. This prophecy is laughed at by Conservatives, but was made, I believe in good faith.

L. Q. W.

Simon Cameron.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

One of the chapters in the biographical sketch of Simon, as told in hotel corridors and in railway cars, runs about this way. It might be entitled, the early bird catching the worm:

One of Simon's first financial triumphs, exhibiting his skill in manipulation, and a true and noble genius for speculation, came about as follows: In 1836 or 1838, he was appointed Indian Agent to the Winnebago Indians. Uncle Sam furnished a large amount of gold with which to pay their annuities. Simon could not possibly, with meagre facilities, carry so much coin to them. So he deposited his gold in his bank here at home, and took to the "Ingiuns" a carpet-bag full of freshly printed bank bills of his wild-cat Pennsylvania bank, of which he was *pater familias*, and, by dint of a generous use of "fire-water," the red men were induced to accept these bills in payment.

Afterward, a "pal," wholly in the secret, and on familiar terms with the red men, went among them, and, after repeating the supply of rum, frightened them till they willingly disposed of the wild-cat "money" for a song—for about 15 or 20 cents on the dollar, in rag-tag merchandise. Hence Simon is known as the Winnebago Chief in honor of this, his first successful adventure.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNIVERSALLY PRAISED

By those who have seen them, are the following three Books, already popular, although the first has just issued from the Press.

THE STANDARD!!

By L. O. Emerson & H. R. Palmer.

400 pages. Fine Singing School Course. Large collection of the best Anthems and Tunes. 20,000 copies already ordered! The Banner Church Music Book of the Season! Price $1.50; $13.50 per doz. Specimens sent, post free, for the present, for $1.25.

Sparkling Rubies!!

By A. Hull & H. Sanders.

Beautiful Sabbath School Singing Book! No sleepy tunes or words! Wide awake songs by wide-awake authors. Price 35 cents.

The Pilgrim's Harp!

By Asa Hull.

210 pages. Remarkably good for Vestries, and for use in Prayer Meetings. Small, very clear print. Large number of the most popular tunes. Price 60 cts.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

The grandest land schemes of the century being put forward by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, who are fortunate in securing as their representative in Chicago and the Northwest, Colonel Pratt, of this city, who will be remembered as the founder of a large number of colonies planted and flourishing finely in Kansas and Colorado. So widely known has he become throughout the West, by reason of his early and efficient labors in behalf of the settler, that his name alone, in connection with the scheme above referred to, will command for it the attention and confidence of everyone. A reporter of The Tribune yesterday called upon Colonel Pratt, at his elegant quarters in the Kendall Building, southwest corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, nearly opposite from his old location on Dearborn street, and from him obtained some interesting facts and particulars regarding the "New Empire" which he has undertaken to develop in Central and Southwestern Kansas, the Garden of America.

Several years ago work was begun upon the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which had received from Congress [illegible] in the shape of a grant, the condition being that the road should be completed and in operation to the Colorado line by the 1st of March, 1873. [illegible] are retained by the Government, and [illegible] by actual settlers. [illegible] entitled the Company to every alternate section for a distance of ten miles on either side of the entire line of railroad, [illegible] as the line extended through a section where there were no Government lands. The first 150 miles the Company were to select the deficit on the western end of the [illegible] a belt nearly forty miles in width [illegible] in length [illegible].

[illegible] railway [illegible] being constructed [illegible] Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe [illegible] for its connections into New Mexico and Mexico, and [illegible] Colorado—it was thought proper [illegible] extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road until such time as it could be pushed forward. The conditions of the [illegible] were, that the road should be completed to the Colorado line within five years from the commencement, the limit of time [illegible] March 1, 1873. The company are now engaged in pushing through, there [illegible] of their ability to fulfil their [illegible] lay the rails to the Colorado line [illegible] required time. At the present time [illegible] completed to Great Bend, on the Arkansas, a distance of 222 miles southwest of the capital of the State, and 272 [illegible] Atchison, the northeastern terminus. [illegible] are now being laid at the rate of [illegible] day.

[illegible] now offers for sale, one million [illegible] choice lands, in lots [illegible] the purchaser, for cash, [illegible] time with 7 per cent interest, and [illegible] market the remaining two million [illegible] the road is extended and the [illegible] examined and appraised. The lands [illegible] situated along the line [illegible] counties of Shawnee, Wabaunsee, [illegible] Morris, Chase, Marion, Butler, [illegible] Harvey, Sedgwick, and Reno, lying west of Emporia. For the first hundred [illegible] of the railway, the lands, [illegible] the Company and the [illegible] have been rapidly taken up, [illegible] sprung up numerous thriving [illegible] are rapidly becoming centres of [illegible] hardly be added that the [illegible] the remaining portion of the road [illegible] repetition of this rapid development [illegible] great attractions to all trades and occupations [illegible] the mechanic, the [illegible] the professional man, and also [illegible] the way for the location of colonies [illegible] latter mode of occupation and [illegible] persons,—a system which [illegible] practically demonstrated to be advantageous [illegible] successful above all others,—that [illegible] as the Land Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, will deem it [illegible] his duty and pleasure to render [illegible] assistance to parties desiring to locate [illegible] the Government sections of land [illegible] Homestead Law. It is to the [illegible] of the country that the Company [illegible] own prosperity, and it can be [illegible] that in inducing and aiding [illegible] occupy the Government lands, [illegible] interest paramount to that [illegible] sale of their own lands [illegible] situated. Colonel Pratt will pay particular attention to the organization of colonies [illegible] sites for them. In this branch [illegible] been remarkable, and he regards [illegible] far the most [illegible]. In proof of this he has only to [illegible] flourishing and satisfactory condition [illegible] number of colonies which have [illegible] located under his direction. To the individual purchaser, or the [illegible] Government lands, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company will furnish the [illegible] as to transportation, etc., at [illegible] rates, and at the same time [illegible] inducements in the shape of premiums [illegible] their grand object being [illegible] every possible inducement and [illegible] for the rapid development of the [illegible] line of the road. In this connection many interesting and important details which can best be learned [illegible] Pratt, who will take pleasure in supplying the information. This part will be [illegible] to do in the case of immigrants [illegible] old world, who can safely [illegible] his advice and direction.

[illegible] character of the region now thrown open [illegible] need be said, so far [illegible] Kansas, become as the "Eden of the [illegible]." These lands are unquestionably the finest railroad lands ever offered in [illegible] Kansas. The soil, for the purposes [illegible], is unsurpassed in the world; [illegible] mild and extremely healthy, owing [illegible] of the land above the level of the [illegible] of the country is diversified by numerous streams of pure water and [illegible] while extensive and valuable deposits [illegible] have been discovered in various [illegible] the region; building stone of the [illegible] is abundant and easily quarried; [illegible] purposes of stock raising, [illegible] second to no part of the Union, [illegible]. For a market for his grain and produce [illegible] not far to go, the mining [illegible] New Mexico, Colorado, and adjacent territories—all of which will [illegible] railway connections with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road—securing an unlimited [illegible] at the highest prices. Much [illegible] written on this interesting subject [illegible] will appear in these columns [illegible] limited space requires that this article [illegible] drawn to a close, and to those who [illegible] of the splendid opportunity [illegible] for obtaining cheap homes in the [illegible] about to be opened up, we suggest a [illegible] Pratt at his office in the Kendall [illegible] corner of Dearborn and Washington [illegible].

How People are Treated in South Park.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Incredible as it may appear, people own property and pay Park taxes [illegible] prohibited from enjoying a pleasure-ride with their wives and children, in their carriage, on their own road, simply because they are poor. Flaming blood-red signs put up on nicely-prepared posts, [illegible] to the road, signed by one Berry, [illegible] claiming official royalty, forbids [illegible] traffic from passing up and down [illegible] ways, and policemen are stationed to turn back team after team with women and children, for no other reason than that their carriages have long square boxes, which are used for wagons of traffic. Some carriages have tops to them, and are [illegible] filled with beautiful little children [illegible] ride out to inhale a breath of [illegible] air for only once in a season, perhaps [illegible] too are turned back, not because [illegible] of their vehicles on this drive of rock one foot and a half [illegible] heavier two-horse carriages, with loads of human freight, are allowed [illegible] because they resemble carriages used for the delivery of milk, and [illegible] in the way, being driven by [illegible] of no account; and these vehicles [illegible] Sunday carriages, and week day [illegible] only ones they have in which [illegible] their wives and children, and [illegible] the magnificent drive that they, [illegible] by the sweat of their brows, are [illegible] for their future pleasure. [illegible] decent laboring man, with his [illegible] or Sunday carriage, neatly [illegible] his care-worn wife and [illegible] children, eager for a ride down the [illegible]—its very name to them a [illegible] gay spirits they enter the drive, [illegible] their astonished gaze, their horse [illegible] by a border ruffian; they commit [illegible] halt, as though they were criminals [illegible] get off the road, as though they [illegible] beasts,—with the consoling [illegible] that their carriage is not of the [illegible] order. The policemen say the [illegible] instruct them to stop these [illegible] if allowed, they might haul foul [illegible] which shows the stupidity of some [illegible] not being able to discriminate between a load of well-dressed ladies and one [illegible] garbage. But this is Hyde Park. [illegible] of Trustees, in 1870, Feb. 14, [illegible] ordinance, Section 11 of which [illegible] a penalty of $25 if a man fastens [illegible] to a shrub or fence in the town, [illegible] so mad to be so careless as to [illegible] spirited team to one of millions of [illegible] that ought to be cut with a bush [illegible] an old board fence where they [illegible] a sliver from a board that [illegible] when new; better trust to their [illegible] away and destroying a few hundred [illegible] a police force, too, to watch for [illegible] who goes far out of sight of any [illegible] to bathe and clean himself in [illegible] waters, to catch and rob him of his [illegible] any, and shove him into the [illegible] the cellar of an old, neglected [illegible] they have long since forgotten [illegible] boast of the efficiency of the [illegible]. This is Hyde Park. A thousand [illegible] wrongs I have not time to [illegible].

F. D. ORCUTT.

CHICAGO, July 23.

A Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A great deal has of late been said [illegible] Board which is in the way of the [illegible] health. But all accusations thus far [illegible] not half adequate to its inefficiency [illegible] block on Peoria street, between Lake and Fulton, is ornamented by a ditch, the exhalations from which closely resemble those from Healy's Slough, distributed by one of Dr. Rauch's Ozone machines. By calling the attention of the Nuisance Board to the above, you will greatly oblige the residents of the block mentioned.

CHICAGO, July 23.

DISCOVERY OF THE NATHAN MURDERER.

His Skeleton Found in a Kentucky Cave—Written Confession of the Crime—Description of the Cave.

Aurora, Ind., (July 16) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer

The people of this city are laboring under intense excitement, occasioned by the discovery of a large cave and the remains of three persons, two miles below this city, on the Kentucky shore. The locality known as Split Rock, familiar to old river men as Kirby's Rocks, two miles below here, in Boone County, Ky., is a wild, romantic place, consisting of a high cleft of rocks, tossed and tumbled about promiscuously, as if by some mighty convulsion of nature in ages past. A dense growth of foliage borders the north side of this rocky prominence. Early this morning three boys crossed over into Kentucky for the purpose of gathering blackberries. At 10 o'clock they returned in an excited state, and reported that they had found a cave at Split Rock heretofore unknown. They and their parents, with several others, out of curiosity, started for the place. Two or three small caverns beneath some of the rocks had been known there for years, and nothing beyond something like this was expected by the party. Arriving at the ledge of rocks, the boys made their way through the dense thicket of vines and bushes, followed by the men. A tree had been uprooted by the storm which recently passed over the neighborhood, tearing up the earth and disclosing the entrance of the cave. Lamps were procured at a farm-house near by, and the party commenced the exploration. In the meantime some of the party returned to Aurora, and some scores of people were hurrying to the place. A skiff containing Drs. Sutton and Bond, O. P. Cobb, Mayor Emrie, and the writer was among the earliest at the place, and the party proceeded to make a thorough examination of the premises. The party who had first gone in returned, giving a wonderful report of the dimensions of the cave, and startling the little company by the report of the discovery of the remains of three human beings, one of which, from pretty good evidence, is supposed to be the murderer of Benjamin Nathan!

The entrance of the cave faces directly west, and is about one-fourth of a mile from the river shore. It is about four feet high and perhaps as wide. Two limestone rocks form the sides of the entrance, and the roof is of a heavy shale of the same material. Both sides and roof are rough and irregular in form, sharp-pointed rocks jutting out in all directions. About 20 feet from the mouth the floor drops abruptly down for two or three feet. The party had proceeded thus far when they fell back aghast as the pale light of the lamps disclosed the skeleton of a human being, covering which were the clothes it had worn when alive. The garments consisted of a black frock woollen coat, a mixed gray pair of pants, and a vest of apparently the same material, and a dark hat. The physicians gave it as their opinion that the body had lain there for a year probably. In one of the pockets was found a penknife, and in another a copy of a New York paper dated May 3, 1870, on the margin of which was written in pencil, almost illegibly, the following confession: "I have found a hiding-place from man, but God's eye follows me even here. I murdered Benjamin Nathan, and am dying now. God forgive me, and have mercy on my soul! I die by my own hand. ANTONIO HARFE."

In another place was found written the words, "Oh, my mother." Can this be the murderer of Benjamin Nathan? Some believe it is, while others are inclined to think it is but the freak of a crazy man. Nearly two years ago there is remembered to have been seen in the locality of the cave an unknown apparently crazy man, whose dress corresponded with that found on the skeleton. After a time he suddenly disappeared. Many believe the unknown man and skeleton are identical.

The Chief of Police of New York City has been notified of this event. The authorities of Aurora have taken charge of the clothes, and placed the skeleton in a vault at River View Cemetery, near this city. The room in which the skeleton was found gradually widens and increases in height, and the lights of half a dozen lamps does not show the end. Near the mouth the floor or bottom seemed to be of black earth, but here it is of solid rock. Frequent examinations failed to discover any variety of stone or rock comprising the sides of the cave to be other than lime, except here and there a deposit of iron ore. The floor dips and rises at intervals in the form of huge waves. At different points the roof is scooped and hollowed out corresponding with the wave-like formation of the floor, and at others it is even and regular. We pick our way into this new subterranean wonder with caution, ever on the lookout for chasms and pits, of which, however, we found but one of any dimension. Numerous side caverns lead off at intervals, but so far as explored, none extend beyond a distance of a dozen paces. At a distance of perhaps two hundred feet from the entrance, the cave forms an angle with itself, turning abruptly to the left. Thus far we have been leading directly down the river, but this turn takes us directly from the river and into the bills which lie back of this point. Beyond this, the rocks forming the sides draw gradually together, narrowing the cave as it proceeds. About 75 feet from the turning point the room is narrowed down until a man's body is only admitted comfortably. At this point the roof is only 25 feet above our heads. This continues about 30 feet, and the hall again becomes suddenly wider. Twenty feet from the terminus of the narrow passage the room is at least 40 feet wide and half as high. In this room, which is estimated to be 100 feet in length, we hear the murmur of running water. A short search in the uncertain light discovers a little stream no larger than a man's finger winding in serpentine curves along the left of the room. We trace it up and find its source. It bursts out of the wall about 3 feet from the floor, and running down in a sheet over the side insinuates itself into a well-worn channel and hurries on for perhaps the distance of 80 feet where it disappears in a small crevice in the rock. The bed through which this little stream runs is chiselled out and polished smooth as glass. At places it is worn down about a foot, while at others it is only three inches. This room is not excelled in grandeur by any in the great Mammoth Cave of Edmonson County. The sides are rough and jagged, and are covered with a dark-colored incrustation of iron and magnesia. Interspersed with this are shining crystals of gypsum, and the effect is grand and beautiful. The ceiling, which is rather concave, is pictured in the same fantastic manner, and we gaze upon it in wonder and admiration. Hanging pendent from the ceiling and from protruding rocks in the walls, are beautiful stalactites, that have doubtless been ages in forming. Here we found pillars reaching from the floor to the ceiling, a distance of fifteen feet. Mammoth Cave has them thirty feet in height. By the light of our flickering lamps we continue our examinations, meeting with nature's greatest handiwork at every turn.

Relics of past ages are scattered here and there, showing that the cave was known by earlier races. It was doubtless a resort for the Indians, as numerous arrow-heads and stones bearing the rude carving of the red men have been picked up. A kind of tomahawk, carved out of the solid rock, was found near the entrance of the cave by Dr. G. Sutton. It is a curious modelled affair, and has rude characters scratched upon the side. The party continued its explorations, ever meeting with something that filled them with awe and wonder. No actual measurement has yet been made, but it is believed the cave is two miles in length. It abounds in immense chambers, and has nine side caverns starting out at different points. The pit discovered is about midway in, and at the top is perhaps eight feet in diameter. Its sides, so far as seen, are rough and irregular. Water can be heard within it. A paper lighted and thrown down was extinguished about twenty feet from the top. A stone dropped down gave back hollow and sepulchral sounds, and it was thought to have dropped at least forty feet before striking the bottom. In one of the small caverns were found two of the skeletons above spoken of. How came they there? Many are the conjectures indulged in. The general belief is that they are the remains of the survivors of the Laughery massacre, who wounded and pursued by Indians, secreted themselves and perished. This memorable massacre took place in the year 1781. A company of Virginia soldiers, under command of Colonel Septimus Laughery, were passing down in a boat to join a command at Louisville, when they were decoyed ashore here by Indians and all were killed by the treacherous savages. At this time a stream of excited people were passing in and out of this newly discovered realm of darkness, and further discoveries will doubtless be made.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

For Nausea and morning sickness caused by using [illegible] Crab Orchard Salts, a new, pleasant, safe, and reliable remedy. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Teeth like orient pearls set in cushions of roses, a breath like the perfume the toilet bestows. These are the charms to win hearts, when all other charms fade, But they can't be preserved without SOZODONT'S aid.

Claptrap and Cant.—Invalid reader, if you are unwise enough to put yourself outside of any of the [illegible] tonics guaranteed to contain "no diffusive stimulant," you will inevitably come to grief. Ask your physician if any liquid preparation, destitute of stimulating properties, is worthy of the name of a tonic. He will tell you no. Shun all such nauseous catchpennies. PLANTATION BITTERS, the most wholesome invigorant in the world, owes the rapidity with which it relieves the disordered stomach and the shattered nerves to the diffusive agent which conveys its medicinal ingredients to the seat of the complaint. That agent is the spirit of the sugar cane, the most nutritious and agreeable of all the varieties of alcohol. The medical ingredients of the Bitters, valuable as they are, would be comparatively useless without this distributive basis. They would ferment [illegible] horrible compounds of refuse drugs in a state of fermentation [illegible] are endeavoring to foist upon the public as medicines.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

197 MICHIGAN-AV.—MECHANICS' HOTEL—The coolest sleeping rooms and the healthiest boarding place in Chicago. Day [illegible] and $1.50 per week; boarding and lodging, $4; transient $1 per day. Strangers from the country will find a quiet home like place. Call and see us.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE PLEASANT room for two gentlemen; $9 per week; also front parlor reasonable to gentleman or gentleman and wife.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED entirely new; also, one single room; location and table first-class.

529 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, ONE SUITE of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

609 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE front room, nicely furnished, with first-class table; location excellent; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOME front room with board. References exchanged.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite for gentleman and wife; also, room for single gentlemen; accommodations first class.

785 STATE-ST.—A FEW DAY BOARDERS can find good board and pleasant accommodations, up stairs.

809 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND BACK parlor; also large front and single room, furnished, with first-class board.

892 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner, for two gentlemen. References given and required.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—A VERY HANDSOMELY furnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

West Side.

9 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room and clothes-press to rent, with board.

15 HONORE-ST.—BOARD WITH ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, half a block from Madison-st. cars.

39 PARK-AV.—SINGLE ROOMS FOR gentlemen, $5. Elegant suite unfurnished front rooms, cheap.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—THREE VACANCIES for gentlemen, with first-class board at $5 and $5.50 per week; day board, $3.50.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGING $5 per week; good table and home comforts.

136 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARDING [illegible] at Mrs. O'MALLEY'S, first floor up stairs. Weekly board, $[illegible].

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain good rooms and board; gas and bath.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, with board, $5 per week; day board, $4.

188 WEST JACKSON, NEAR HALSTED-ST.—Well furnished rooms, first class house, modern improvements; gentlemen only.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—LARGE FRONT room and single room, furnished or unfurnished; gas, bathroom, hot and cold water, with board; convenient to Van Buren or Halsted-st. cars.

232 WARREN-AV., COR. ROBEY-ST.—A pleasant front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife.

263 WARREN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; modern improvements; barn if desired.

296 WEST HARRISON-ST., TWO BLOCKS from Halsted—Board and room for man and wife or two gents, in private family, at reasonable rates.

324 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TO RENT—large enough for [illegible] with closet, [illegible] board; also a good barn, room for 2 horses and buggy.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT front room, with good board, for two gentlemen.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—GENTLEMEN can get good board, with home comforts, at moderate rates.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK.—Elegant suites of furnished and unfurnished rooms with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds. This is one of the finest locations and best accommodations on the West side.

UNION PARK HOTEL—351 MADISON-ST.—Elegant rooms, with first class board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ONE FURNISHED AND TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, or suites, with board, for three couples. Good location and modern improvements. References exchanged. Address G E S, 338 West Madison-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with suite of rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders, on West Side. Address, stating location and terms, B 80, West Side Tribune office.

BOARD—I WISH TO PROCURE BOARD AND a pleasant room for self and wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. A fair price will be paid for the right accommodations. Address L 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—A LADY DESIRES GOOD BOARD for several weeks only, south of Twelfth and east of State. Address M 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE during the summer months in some private family in the country, not over 20 miles from Chicago. State price and accommodations. Address V 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—WHERE INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC and other branches will be taken in payment; can furnish piano if desired. Address D 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO LADIES FROM THE EAST want board for about two weeks in a private family or where there are but few boarders; location between VanBuren and Washington-sts., west of Halsted-st. Address L 84, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED, WRITTEN UP AND CLOSED by an experienced bookkeeper. Address F, No. 112 South Green-st.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES of all descriptions; diamonds, jewelry, old gold, silver, musical and other instruments, guns, pistols, clothing, and all goods of value, or will loan money on all the above goods. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st., burnt district.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, 564 State-st.

FAMILIES CAN HAVE THEIR WASHING and ironing neatly done up at 236 Walnut-st.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED—DR. V. B. STRONG offers to the public a radical cure for Drunkenness or the use of Tobacco or Opium for 50 cents each, and cure guaranteed. Address, with amount enclosed, V. B. STRONG, M. D., P. O. Box 23.

WANTED—TO INVEST—A MODERATE amount in a good, legitimate, paying business. Address N. C. W., 259 West Madison-st. basement.

WANTED—WATCH REPAIRING FROM THE trade; work called for and delivered. Address H 32, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO INTENDS travelling through the State with team during summer and fall, some light business to defray expenses; could take small line of samples. Address, for 3 days, C. HOLLYWOOD, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD STOCK OF goods for cash. Want to buy very low. Those who mean business only will reply. Address, for five days, N 81, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular saw-mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 48 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ENGINE AND BOILER. Engine 14x22; boiler 14 ft. by 52 in. 28 3 in. flues; all nearly new and in good order, with privilege of lease of corner lot, 129x166, on Throop-st. near Twenty-second-st., in the heart of new lumber district. Well adapted for planing mill or sash and door factory. Will sell either separately. Call or address FERGUSON & LEWIS, cor. Twenty-second and Throop sts.

STEAM ENGINES—HORIZONTAL, UPRIGHT, and portable, from 4 to 200 horse-power, 4 to 18 inch, constantly on hand, at reasonable prices, with or without boilers. Also, a few second hand engines and boilers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FOUR to six rooms, by a prompt paying tenant. Address immediately L, Post Office Box 40.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 10 rooms, with barn. Address JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 128 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED hotel, either in or out of the city. Address S 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on South Side, in No. 1 location, to be used for first-class boarding house. Address R, Room 6, corner State and Madison sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house, say from September 1st in a desirable locality, South Side preferred. Address, with particulars, D. F. EANLY, 273 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms near Thirty-first and State sts by the 1st of August or September. S. THOMSON, 213 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; kitchen and parlor furnished and bedroom unfurnished; West side preferred. Address, stating terms, E 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RAILROAD OUTFIT CONsisting of tents, all sizes, tools, cars, T rail, blankets, and camp utensils. Inquire at 222 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE Chicago Tribune since the fire. Address E 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A JULES JURGENSEN gold hunting watch; also, some fine diamonds, very cheap. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF ROGERS plated spoons and forks, at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—SAFES—A NUMBER OF NEW, fire-proof safes, of first class manufacture, for sale at less than cost, to close them out and avoid removal. Apply to VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 28 Michigan-av., near Harrison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 158 West Madison-st.

MADAM HILL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM HILL, No. 158 West Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments. Machine supplies for sale, 137 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—NEW SINGER SEWING MAchine, cheap, at corner Mitchell and Halsted sts., over drug store.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 161 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

SEWING MACHINES—I HAVE ONE SINGER, one Wheeler & Wilson, one Grover & Baker, one Wilcox & Gibbs, one Florence, and one Howe sewing machine all in perfect order, and warranted; will sell choice for $35 cash. B. MAUZY, 162 West Lake-st.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 117 South Halsted-st.; sell on monthly payments and work given. Attachments for all sewing machines.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN OLD HOMESTEAD, CONtaining about half an acre of land, highly improved, located east of the Boulevard, three blocks from Chicago University, is a very desirable neighborhood. The grounds are completely covered with a choice selection of shade, ornamental, and fruit trees, and [illegible] attractive shrubbery, having been planted some [illegible] years or more. There is no place which equals it. The buildings are in good order. House is a two-story frame, with brick basement, 10 rooms besides large closets, bath and wash rooms, laundry, etc., etc. Immediate possession can be had if desired. Title perfect. $16,000 can remain 1 to 10 years at 8 per cent, if desired; balance cash. Call and see the property, No. 85 Vernon-av., at any time after 3 p. m., or on HENRY J. GOODRICH, 360 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST BARGAIN SOUTH of the city. A 5 acre lot, fronting on South Park Boulevard, Vincennes-av. and Oakwood-av., just made a new boulevard, connecting the two great boulevards, to be improved without expense to the property. Will sell the whole, or any part of the same, this week, at a very low price, and on easy terms; full abstract brought down to recent date. Title beyond the slightest question. Fellow brokers will please take a note of this, and earn half the usual commission, in case of sale through their agency. There is no investment in market more brilliant or absolutely certain than this. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-PLACE, TWO-STORY house, well built and very convenient; $[illegible], monthly payments.
Twenty-eighth-st., new cottage and lot, a bargain; easy terms; $2,000.
Walnut-st., new house, extra built, with two lots, finely sodded; cheap at $[illegible].
Paulina-st., near Harrison; commodious house, 2 lots; first class location $[illegible].
A variety of houses; some easy terms; some monthly payments.
Also, houses and other choice property in Evanston and Glencoe. CULVER & HOYAL, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-av. between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. $6,750. F. H. BRAGG & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET CORNER INDIANA-AV. and Forty-eighth-st., east front. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS ON BOWEN-AV., JUST west of Cottage Grove-av., at $60 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—60 FEET ON FOREST-AV., BEtween Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts., east front, $60 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood Boulevard—[illegible] feet to an 18 foot alley; only $175 per foot, for three days; easy terms; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHWEST corner Oakwood Boulevard—184x139 feet, to an 18 foot alley. [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—PRETTY COTTAGE (6 ROOMS) and lot on Second-st.; $1,200 and balance in monthly payments. Address P 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTY-sixth-st., lot 25x125, only $60 per foot. On Wentworth-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., lot 25x125, $1,800. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., lot 50x170, $80 per foot. Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 50x170, $80 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—CHOICE NORTH SIDE BUSINESS property, 24x120, on Division-st., east of Larrabee; only $125 per foot, worth $175; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SOUTH PROPERTY, house and lot on Third-av. near Polk-st., $[illegible], a decided bargain; small payment down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000, EAST CORNER ON FULton [illegible] corner Oakley; nicely shaded; also [illegible] same corner, $1,800. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS!—On monthly payments and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West VanBuren and Jackson-sts., on and west of California-av., accessible by Madison and VanBuren-sts. cars. Price from $200 to $600 per lot, in monthly payments to suit. For further particulars inquire at the office of COUCH SUBDIVISION, 301 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GROVE TRACT OF 5 acres, fronting lake shore drive, between Chicago and Evanston, for $2,000 per acre. 7 acres corner South Park-av. and Seventy-seventh-st. 5 acres corner Stony Island-av. and Seventy-second-st., and other 5 and 40 acre tracts near by. Also 5 acres on West Chicago-av., in Sec. 11, 39, 13, and 40 acres in Sec. 21, 39, 13, very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 340 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100x200 FEET, FRONTING south, on Union-av., just [illegible] feet west of Cottage Grove-av., at a bargain. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 340 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds, [illegible] payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 58 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 16 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits near schools, churches, and street-cars on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., between Centre and Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED by the Weber Furniture Company, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.; must be removed. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, 4 new houses and 100 lots fronting Western-av., Polk, Taylor and Campbell-av. Water all complete.
100 feet front on VanBuren, corner of Sherman-st.
100 feet front on corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.
63 feet front on Polk, east of Halsted-st.
Inquire on premises or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND for $1,250 per acre, on South Park-av. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 366 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, IN the South and West Divisions near city limits; very cheap. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40x150 FEET, TO 20 FOOT ALLEY, Ellis-av., 200 feet north of Egan-av. or Thirty-ninth-st.; cheap; fine building lot. ULRICH & BOND, 351 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD—VERY [illegible] between Oakwood-av., the new boulevard and [illegible]. ULRICH & BOND, 351 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT ON STATE-ST., NEAR EGAN, east front, only $90 per foot. 50 feet same street, $76. 3 lots on Wentworth-av., $700 each; 24 on State, a corner for $4,250. PETER SHARP, No. 2 Taylor-st., near State.

FOR SALE—165 FEET FRONT ON WABASH-av. between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts., at a bargain. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS—A NUMber of most eligible lots on very easy terms. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH-av. near Twenty-ninth-st.; $8,500—$4,000, runs to 1880, at 8 per cent interest. 120 acre farm at Hinsdale, on Chicago & LaSalle R. R. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON BURNSIDE-ST., BEtween Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., price, $1,650 each, one third cash, balance on time; lots on Wentworth-av., $700 each; cheapest in the market; 25 feet on State near Thirty-ninth-st., east front, $80 per foot, cash; 91 feet on the Boulevard, 2 fronts, $3,000 cash. PETER SHIMP, No. 5 Taylor-st., near State.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN SAVE $500 BY BUYING before the 25th, a 11 room brick house, on a lot worth fully $2,000, for $5,000; [illegible] only $500 down. J. B. BOUVEL, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO. NO. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Reaper Block: 40 acres on the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth-st., running through to Kankakee-av., price $1,250 per acre; terms easy. 150 feet on Forrest-av., 50 feet north of Thirty-third-st., east front, with a first-class 2 story house on it; price $12,500. Will sell the south 50 feet without the house for $3,000. 25 feet on South Clark-st., near Van Buren-st., west front, price $220 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st.: 5 acres fronting Central Park and the boulevards; good for subdivision. 74x100, corner Jefferson and Jackson, valuable for business; 21 lots in Blackstone's Addition, West Division. Above property is offered low to close the interest of a non-resident.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 100x172 FEET, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., 60x124 FEET, SOUTHwest corner Park-av. and Robey-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLing house at Kenwood or Hyde Park, new three-story brick store No. 195 Kinzie-st., near Clark. Apply to SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., FRAME COTtage house of 4 rooms and lot, 795 West Lake-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES ON ROBEY-st., near Union Park, at a bargain; lot 24x125. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$16,000—3 STORY SWELL FRONT brick, all modern improvements, new, near Union Park; elegant residence; terms easy. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. AND TWENTY-third-st., nice frame cottage and 7 year lease; only $2,000 if taken now; will rent for $70 per month. GEORGE H. HESS, S. E. corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,500 FOR A WELL FINISHED brick house and lot, east front, near Thirty-second-st., well worth $9,000; very desirable. GEORGE H. HESS, S. E. corner LaSalle & Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—TWELVE ACRES ON FIFTY-third-st. for $1,200 per acre, worth $2,000; a real bargain and must be sold. GEORGE H. HESS, S. E. corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 10 ACRE LOT CORNER of Byman-av. and Riverside Boulevard. Call at 69 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT ON WABASH-av., $14,000. 25 lots South Chicago. House eight rooms and lot on Washington-st., $2,700. Very easy terms. L. WHITNEY & CO., 125 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH—Lots on Chicago-av. near Leavitt-st., only $800; only a few left; must be closed out this week; full abstract. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $4,500—CHOICE BRICK residence, new, near Leavitt and Jackson-sts., easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500—BARGAINS IN BUSINESS property—Halsted-st., near Twelfth, frame building, store, dwelling and fine barn, lot 30x100; rents for $1,000; cheap at $6,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS SLAUGHTERED—Two lots on Erie-st. near Lincoln, $900 each or $1,750 cash for both; must be sold this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEST CHANCE ON WARREN-AV.—Lot 24x125, near Union Park, only $200 per foot, with improvements. Lot north of Lake-st. taken in part payment. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON SMALL MONTHLY payments, a 2-story house of 10 rooms, bath room, &c., on Peoria-st., with lot; neighborhood unexceptional. Inquire of J. M. HIRSH, 55 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERty slaughter. Blue Island, near Harrison, most substantial brick building 25x100, store and dwelling, will rent for $2,400. All improvements made. Lot 25x125, only $12,000; building alone cost $9,000; for 5 days only. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WORKMEN, HERE IS A CHANCE—Lots 25x125, Arnold, near Forty-fourth-st.; lots on Emerald-st., near Thirty-fourth-st., $900 [illegible]. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAINS. Cottage and lot on Madison-st., near Oakley, $1,300; on Cicero court, near Harrison, small payments. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE PART OF A SUBdivision and assist the owner or owners in selling the same. Address O 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST IN SOUTH SIDE acre property; must be a bargain. Address, for three days, F 42, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON STATE-ST., between Polk and Fourteenth-sts., must be a bargain; also a lot on Cottage Grove-av., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth-sts., east front. PETER SHIMP, No. 5 Taylor-st., near State.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE and lot on West or South side; price $1,500 to $5,000. Address, stating price, terms, location, &c. J. T. M. & CO., 134 South Clark-st., Room 5.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE ARE SELLING [illegible] Chicago and [illegible] Island [illegible] Englewood [illegible]

Choice lots at Cornell Watch Works, near depot, at from $100 to $250 each, $50 per lot cash, balance monthly payments if desired; accessible by four railroads.

Lots on Grand Avenue and Armitage-av., near Milwaukee-av., three miles from Court House, at from $200 to $500 each; highest ground around the city [illegible]. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING TO Lake, conceded to be the finest residence lots on the above; gas in front. STORRS & WARE, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN LOTS. EMBRACE THIS opportunity and secure a bargain. If you buy 4 months hence, you will pay double the present cost. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. 304 State-street. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES, of from 5 to 8 rooms, in North Evanston, among them a new Gothic [illegible], all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,000; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or, I will rent and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year, at my present advertised prices. C. M. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN residence; large grounds, barn, fine fruit and ornamental trees; 25 minutes from Court House; easy terms. OWNER, 37 West Washington-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE TRACTS of land south of Brighton, in blocks or otherwise. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE OR SMALL FARMS IN Hancock County, Ill., near station, to exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE HOUSE—I WILL sell my house in Evanston, where I now reside. On account of sickness in my family am obliged to go away; this is a rare chance. R. FOWLER, 273 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ON LINCOLN AND Livesey-avs.; 20 acres on Eighty-third-st. and Illinois Central Railroad; 15 acres at Brighton Park; 5 acres on Archer-av., near Brighton. Acre property all around the city for sale; some good bargains. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE a good house and home at South Evanston. Go with us any day and look at our nice houses, with all the modern improvements, and lots that are large and beautiful. There is no better place to live, or safer place to invest your money, than in Evanston. [illegible] & Co., 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE COUNTRY HOME, containing a good house, orchard, and 40 acres of good land at Waukegan. For sale or to exchange for Chicago property. Apply to LOUIS BLOHM, 130 South Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—PARTY GOING EAST, WILL sell the best 20 acres near city, on railroad, for what it will bring. Address F 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACTS equal to 10 city lots, near Cornell and Park—monthly payments without interest. A chance to secure something that will double in two years. STORRS & WARE, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—TWO HOUSES AND lots, very near horse and steam cars, water, gas, mantels, at Oakland; $2,500, $500 cash, balance monthly payments. ULRICH & BOND, 351 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID RESIDENCE and grounds of Wm. M. Tallman, in the city of Janesville, Wis., containing 12 Lots, fronting on four streets; nearly three acres; hundreds of choice fruit and shade trees and beautiful lawns. Location the most beautiful in the city, or State of Wisconsin; dwelling of Milwaukee pressed brick—cut stone corners; two fronts and elegant portico on each; 81x100 feet; 3 stories and basement; contains 27 rooms and all modern improvements. Beautiful carriage-house and stable of straw colored brick, with every convenience. Buildings erected in 1856-7, cost $60,000 gold; same grounds and buildings would now cost $75,000. [illegible] one of the most elegant establishments in the West. Also, 10 brick stores in the centre of business, and 40 acres of choice land, 160 rods from the dwelling, containing the best building sites in the city. About to go abroad, the owner will sell very low; one fourth cash and residue on long time. Apply to CLARKE LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st., Chicago, where full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained, or address the owner, WM. M. TALLMAN, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE FARM OF 40 acres, with house, barn, and orchard, and everything in good order. R. KENNELY & CO., 78 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR GOOD LANDS in Iowa, our store building and lot, well located in the thriving railroad and lake shore town of Whitehall, Mich. Address PAUL T. HEDGES, Whitehall, Mich., or PRATT BROS., Mason City, Iowa.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIdences on West Side, fine grounds, splendid location, suitable for first class private boarding house. Hall carpets, etc., for sale; will board with renter if agreeable. Address O 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FINE MARBLE FRONT ON Ashland-av., near Madison-st.
Two story frame house on Morgan-st., near West Randolph-st.
Cottage on Cornell-st., near Milwaukee-av.
Store and 3 rooms on West Lake-st.
Cottage on Paulina-st., near Milwaukee-av.
Four rooms and two closets in a brick house, near Union Park.
Six rooms and closets on Chicago-av.
Also cheap lots and houses, all over the city for sale.
Houses rented and rents collected.
A. KUYATS & CO., Room 6, Masonic Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 8 ROOMS, NO. 209 South Clinton-st. Inquire on the premises from 5 to 6 o'clock.

TO RENT—A GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE, CENtrally located on the West Side; possession immediately. Inquire of M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with barn, 297 Twenty-fifth-st., 11 rooms, gas, water, and chandeliers, $25 per month. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON MICHIGAN, PRAIrie, and Wentworth-avs., and rooms and stores on Wentworth-av.; will sell; easy terms. MEARS, 500 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED BRICK house of 10 rooms till October 1 or May 1. Apply on the premises. 17 Honore-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE THREE HOUSES OF eight rooms in North Evanston, and one new Gothic house in [illegible], which I will rent to good parties for one or more years, or will sell for monthly payments. Rent from $20 to $30 per month. C. M. BROWN, opposite depot, Evanston, or 34 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE OF 12 rooms, partly furnished, on South Side. $100 per month. J. Q. HOYT, Room 1, 68 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO 11 ROOM HOUSES ON WASHington and Green, well furnished; furniture for sale. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED TWO-story and basement house; also, good stable. Inquire at the house, 833 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—A NEW HOUSE in a fine location, 10 rooms, will rent cheap. GREENLEAF & PAUL, 17 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, furnished or unfurnished, with use of gas, on Cottage Grove-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Address T 106, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping at 128 East Twenty-first-st. Apply at office Nevada Hotel, 177 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—ONE NEW AND NEAT FURNISHed front bed room at 633 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE 984 Burnside-st., with or without furniture, or will sell furniture cheap. J. W. GOULD.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS $1 per day, or $12 to $30 per month; good hotel table. 179 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A COTTAGE containing 5 rooms, with closets, etc., on Lytle, near Taylor; water, gas, and sewer in street. Apply to GOLDEN & BRASHER, 191 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURnished front rooms, with or without board, at the Nevada Hotel, 77 Twenty-first-st., near State. Terms from $15 to $30.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON STATE-ST., LARGE AND small, single and in suites. J. E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM AT 48 South Green-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE for offices and light business, at 285 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED FRONT parlor suitable for two or more gentlemen or ladies; rent low. 167 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, at 332 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE AND IN SUITS. Gentlemen only. 307 West Monroe-st., west of Morgan.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with hot and cold water, in marble front residence, No. 380 West Washington-st. None but those desiring first-class accommodation need call. References required.

TO RENT—AT 154 SILVER-ST., A FEW DOORS from Harrison, two nicely furnished sleeping rooms. Location central. Private family.

TO RENT—A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, half a block from Madison-st. cars. Inquire at 76 South Paulina-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED BASEment 96 West Randolph-st.; suitable for laundry, barber shop, saloon, billiard room, ten pins, &c. Apply at 150 State-st.

TO RENT—176 WEST MADISON-ST., ON FIRST floor; one large front room, suitable for millinery, dress-making, or some other light business; also, two furnished front rooms on second floor. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NICE STORE FOR RETAIL GROcery on Cottage Grove-av.; good location. GEO. H. BASS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 36x160. Apply on the premises, corner English and Morgan sts., one block north of Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID LOFTS, BASEMENTS, and offices in new building, 220 to 224 State-st. C. S. WALLER, 220 State-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—THE NEW FOUR STORY BUILDing, with basement, Nos. 85 and 87 Market-st., next north of Field & Leiter's, suitable for a wholesale business house. Inquire of JAMES CLARK, 246 Randolph-st., or H. F. WAITE, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE AND CONVENIENT offices in Scoville Block. Apply to SWAN, CLARK & PLATT, 24 South Canal-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—A LARGE FIRST CLASS STORE ON Wabash-av., corner of VanBuren-st. J. E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—A MEAT MARKET DOING A GOOD business in a good location; rent low. Address B 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, OFFICES and basement, in new marble front, State-st., near VanBuren. C. S. WALLER, 220 State-st., Room 3.

WANTED—EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—DRY GOODS [illegible] for improved or unimproved real estate [illegible] Missouri. Address C 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND lot in Madison, Wis., for wild, unimproved lands in Iowa or Minnesota; lands not to exceed in price $2 to $3 per acre. This house is five minutes' walk from the Capitol, in one of the finest parts of the city; has 8 rooms, besides kitchen and pantries, large barn, [illegible] and cisterns, grapes, etc. For further particulars address Drawer 65, Madison, Wis.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A FEW DAYS, 24 FEET ON Clark, between Madison and Monroe, [illegible] is offered for lease on very favorable terms. H. HENDERSON, 382 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITHOUT FAMily, experienced in the retail grocery trade. Apply [illegible] between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m., to E. C. ROAD & CO., Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ON COMMISSION: house of [illegible] shirts and drawers and fancy woolen goods, one who is acquainted with city and western trade. [illegible] required. Address O 50, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—BANK CLERK, ONE WHO IS quick at figures and can foot them rapidly. Address Bank K, care Carrier 13.

WANTED—2 SALESMEN TO SELL PICTURES and mirrors on time; large demands; good pay. E. G. RUST & CO., 293 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT RETAIL grocery salesman to wait on ladies at the counter; to the right kind of man good situation and steady work will be given. Address, with references and amount of wages expected, S, care of Carrier 37.

Trades.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS STAIR BUILDERS, at southeast corner Twelfth and Canal sts.

WANTED—25 GOOD STEADY BOTTOMERS on hip boots; constant employment and good wages. LEONARD & SCHMIDT, wholesale manufacturers, St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD RETOUCHER FOR negatives, by KRUSE & ULBRICHS, Photographers, 193 North-av.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS—TWO OR THREE good book compositors. BULLETIN PRINTING CO., 29 Market-st.

WANTED—2 CRACKER BAKERS, AT THOMSON & TEMPLETON'S Bakery, 215 Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD CARPENTERS AND 6 MEN to lay floors by the square. Call at building west of Brinkworth House, on Monroe-st., near State. [illegible] NEIL.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH, AT 35 Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD CARPENTERS; GOOD wages and steady work. Call at 2 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, ON TWENTY-fifth-st., between Cottage Grove and South Park av.; good men only.

WANTED—A MAN COOK AND A WOMAN cook, in Cafe Hermann, 121 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BELL HANGERS, AT 18 EAST Harrison-st.; steady work to good men.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BREAD BAKER, at 892 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO RUN GORDON presses, at HAZLITT & REED'S, 139 and 141 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FRAMER TO FRAME two stores, about 40,000 feet lumber. Apply at [illegible] corner North Wells and Indiana sts., this morning.

WANTED—10 GOOD TIN ROOFERS; ALSO, galvanized iron workers this morning, at 209 LaSalle-st. WARNER & PARKER.

WANTED—2 GOOD STAIR BUILDERS AND 1 blind maker. CRONKHITE & HARBON, cor. Kingsbury and Illinois-sts.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS HORSE SHOERS wanted at 39 [illegible]-av., by J. REHILL.

WANTED—A HAND TO WORK ON PIES, AT Lincoln Domestic Bakery, 35 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH AT 70 Douglas place; one used to all kinds of light jobbing preferred.

WANTED—A CUTTER TO CUT AND FIT UP stock in a slipper factory. Apply at 125 Archer-av.

WANTED—A BRASS MOULDER FOR CAR work; one who understands his business. Call at 560 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—8 TAILORS, 2 ON COATS, 1 ON pants, at 560 State-st. D. SAMUAL.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—1,000 RAILroad laborers for the Detroit & Bay City Road; wages $2 per day; fare free. Also, 300 for Michigan Central double track; 500 to go to Lake Superior; fare and board furnished to the work; 100 to work in saw-mills, at $26 to $35 per month and board; 40 for brickyards; 200 to work in a plaster mill, at $1.75 the year round. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A BARTENDER AT 182 SOUTH Halsted-st. Apply between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERstands taking care of horses and carriage, and is perfectly willing to work in garden, &c., at Riverside. Apply, with references, at 320 and 322 Michigan-av., SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO., Furniture House.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR GRADING, CHOPping, and station work on the Northwestern Railroad. None but good men wanted, to whom good wages will be paid. Come to-night sure. No expense whatever for going there. Good foreman that has 25 men will be sent out in charge of the men. Office at No. 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment, to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st., business legitimate, pays better than [illegible].

WANTED—SIX GOOD SALESMEN FOR THE city. Apply to WILBUR & LINDSEY, General Canvassing Agents, 137 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN CITY AND COUNtry, to sell articles of which we have the entire monopoly. ROUGHTON & CO., 272 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR FARMS AND THREE teamsters in the city. Inquire 30 Sherman-st., near Harrison-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN TO LEAVE TO-DAY FOR Wisconsin Central and Northwestern [illegible] Rock Tunnel and grading; wages, $2.50, free fare and no office fee; 10 carpenters, [illegible] farm and sawmill hands, and men for city work. 50 West Randolph, and 79 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—300 LABORERS TO LEAVE THIS day; wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Company pay free fare, no office charges; also sawmill hands [illegible] to $28 per month and board; rock and tunnel men, $2.25 to $2.50 per day; 50 teams near the city, $4.50 per day; 25 laborers for city work, $2 per day; farm hands and blacksmiths; all looking for work can get it by calling at 28 West Madison-st. and 39 West Randolph-st. SNELL & SHAW, agents.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR NORTH PACIFIC R. R.; wages, $2.50 per day; 50 sawmill hands; 200 for Northwestern Railroad; wages $2.50 to $2.50 per day; fare furnished, no fees. Agent leaves with the men to-day. ANGELL & COAKER, agents for the Company, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—10 LABORERS TO HANDLE LUMber. Apply, ready for work, at SWAN & CLARK'S Furniture Factory, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MALE nurse at the Grand Central Hotel.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES $2.25 per day; also, 15 sawmill hands at $35 per month and board; free fare. Apply at Room 1, 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITER AND A boy dish washer. EAGLE HOTEL, No. 50 West Water and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN THE CITY and country, to sell one of the greatest novelties of the age in the book line; full of fun and beautiful engravings and is now wanted by every male and female citizen of our land. Apply at Room 2, No. 64 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL everywhere indispensable goods at 300 per cent profit. J. C. CO., 81 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN AS assistant in a grocery store; none need apply but those having experience; English or Irish preferred; moderate salary will be given to commence. Apply by letter only, with references and salary expected. F. HOBSON, 150 Throop-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN and solicitor, to manage the city department of the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago; a liberal arrangement will be made with the right man; call in forenoon. Home Offices, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS man, having a moderate capital, with some financial facilities, is desirous of connecting himself with a house doing a safe and profitable business now or as a full or junior partner, where his services and knowledge of the Eastern markets would be turned into account; iron and metals preferred. Best references given and required. Address P. R. S., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL SELL A HALF interest in my livery and sale business to a party with money and reputation, object, to enlarge the business. M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State sts.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with capital; first class business; profits unlimited. Call or address D. BOURGEOIS, 13 Park-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in the undertakers' business to take an interest in and take charge of a business now established in the city. Address, for five days, K 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR THE PURPOSE OF establishing a glass labelling business. I wish to associate with a party that can invest a few hundred dollars. Prospects are highly promising. Address N 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 IN A WELL established genteel business that is on a good paying basis and can be largely increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 35.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with $2,000 cash, in the stationery business, already established. None but those having the above amount and mean business need apply. Address P 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-THIRD or one-half interest in a well established wholesale furniture manufacturing business. Now doing a safe [illegible] business. Has been established [illegible] years. Object: To enlarge trade. Capital required, from $4,000 to $6,000. Address, for particulars, A. J. McNEIL, Madison, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH $3 TO $5 CAPITAL to sell an article that everybody wants; no humbug; call and see for yourself, at T. BOURGOIN, 44 Cornell-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book. The great work of the year. Prospectus, post paid, 75c. An immense sale is guaranteed. Also for Campaign goods. Address GOODSPEED'S Empire Publishing House, 51 Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STRUGGLE OF '72. A grand chance. Nothing [illegible] offered like it before. A novelty in political and popular literature. Agents address Union Publishing Co., 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, to canvass for twenty new and fast selling Chromos. Send for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agt., 3 Lind Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC EXperienced canvassers. A splendid thing; salary and commission. J. B. ALDEN, 431 West Jackson-st.

INSTRUCTION.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS., A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt. Rev. Wm. E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

PROF. WALDRON WAGGONER QUIN, ELOcutionist, 293 West Lake—2 young ladies, also gentlemen, desired for dramatic class. Terms moderate.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State [illegible] States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—UNNECESSARY PUBLICITY [illegible] OBTAINED WITHOUT [illegible] avoided. Address P. O. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—N. O. D.: IS YOUR [illegible] too severely tested; Darling you [illegible] being all the rest of the world [illegible].

PERSONAL—J. O. B.—SAME TIME AND place to-day, sure. G. H. W.

PERSONAL—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, SATurday. Please communicate with S. D. W. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE boarding house, German or Norwegian preferred. Inquire at 181 West Erie-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PANTRY GIRLS AT Wood's Hotel, 193 Clinton-st. The Swede girl that called yesterday, please call again this morning.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GERman, Swede or Norwegian cook, washer and ironer, at 469 West Lake-st., opposite Union Park.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR general housework, one who can cook, wash and iron. A comfortable home and good wages given. Apply before 11 at Room 7 Lind's Block, Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO kitchen work in small private family at 1039 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 213 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl to do kitchen work. 300 Washington-st.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD, COMPETENT girls in Chicago to come to our office once, and they will always come hereafter, to procure situations as ocean dining room, pastry, laundry, and kitchen girls, cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants, and private houses; hundreds of orders constantly on hand; highest wages paid to competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 123 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of baby and make herself generally useful, at 347 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-class boarding house; good wages will be given. 120 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at the house, 105 South Robey-st.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls can have good situations without paying fees, if they call at 343 Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 200 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, where there is only a family of two persons. Apply at 123 Lytle-st., or at 191 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 138 South Green-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO GO TO THE COUNTRY; must be good washer and ironer; liberal wages. Call at 477 Burnside-st., corner Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK AND one as second girl. Apply at 282 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swede, German, or Norwegian preferred. 149 Third-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL [illegible] German or Scandinavian preferred. A good girl will have a permanent home. Call at 274 N. Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl as cook in a private family residing at Evanston, Ill. Apply immediately to J. D. EASTER, Evanston.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; one that understands washing and ironing; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred; best of references required. Apply at 1239 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL, AND ONE TO attend a child. 35 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—AT 481 WEST MADISON-ST., A girl to do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—15 FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girls at the Lewis House, 148 Wabash-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Inquire for the steward.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF A child 3 years old; also one for general housework. 1071 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 19 East Harrison-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID, one who will do washing; wages, $4.50 per week. Apply at 1150 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 479 WEST MONroe-st. Call between 10 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—AT 284 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMPEtent laundress; references required.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of two children. Those having had experience will please apply to COOK & CHURCHILL, 305 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1071 Michigan-av., first house south of Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY TWO girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other for second work and assist in care of children. Only competent girls need apply. Call at northeast corner South Park-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR dining-room work. Apply at upper door of 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork at 1081 South State-st., up stairs. A comfortable home and good wages. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—AT NO. 865 MICHIGAN AV., NEAR Twelfth-st., a good, competent girl for dining-room.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS COOK AND one as laundress, well recommended, at No. 506 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO KITCHEN GIRLS AND ONE laundry girl, at CONSIDINE'S restaurant, N. W. corner LaSalle and South Water-sts. Call at 8 to 9 a. m.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER; must understand the Singer machine; call Wednesday, from 9 to 12, at [illegible].

WANTED—10 SEWING-MACHINE HANDS ON ladies' underwear; work given to the house; pay cash; bring samples of your work and references to 188 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SCANDINAVIAN INstructor on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply to BURNHAM & FLANNERY, 338 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITHOUT CHILD, to go to Delavan, Wisconsin; family first-class. Apply immediately to Mrs. C, 68 Park-av.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR THE CITY; will pay liberal salaries to good canvassers. Address S 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TALENTED YOUNG LADY FOR dramatic class; terms moderate. PROF. W. W. QUIN, Elocutionist, 293 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS PAYING $3,500 PER YEAR FOR sale for $1,500 cash; needs one man's whole attention, and present owners can't attend to it. This week only, or other arrangements will be made. W. K. WELLS, 179 East Adams-st.

ALDWELL'S BREWERY AND MALT HOUSES, situated on Simcoe-st., in the City of Toronto, comprising one of the largest and most complete establishments in the Dominion, for sale. Are in working order and in operation. Capacity—brewery, 120 barrels per day; malt houses, 24,000 bushels per week. The undersigned is prepared to treat with parties who may entertain the purchase. Full information on application. T. D. ALDWELL, Toronto, Ont.

A SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE WITH 14 rooms, cheap rent, with lease, new license, all complete, will be cheap if called for immediately; also a horse, as owner is going to leave the city. Apply to BAUER & RIEDLE, northeast corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

A GOOD CHANCE—A BOARDING-HOUSE AND saloon attached, with contents and license. Rent low. Inquire at No. 170 South Desplaines-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOK, WALL PAPER, and stationery store for sale. Inquire of HADLEY BROS., Chicago, or write to ROBERT DENT, in their care.

A CORNER GROCERY DOING A GOOD BUSIness for sale cheap for cash. Apply at No. 553 corner Wright and Jefferson-sts.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, RECENTLY fitted up. Splendid location. Address 802 Michigan-av.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING the best trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities in the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 634, Elgin, Ill.

A NO. 1 MAN WITH $3,000 CAN HEAR OF a chance of making a fortune, by addressing N 73, Tribune office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR ANY ONE WISHING to invest in the grocery business; proprietor has other business to attend to. Capital required, $800 to $1,000. Call and investigate and you will find it as represented. Corner of Carroll and Robey-sts.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR ANY ONE WANTING to go into business—The stock and fixtures of an ice cream and confectionery, for sale, doing a good business, 397 State-st.; good reasons for selling, going to Europe.

A FLOUR AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE OR an interest in one, in a splendid location. Address for particulars, FLOUR MILL, Tribune Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—RECENTLY FITted up, splendidly located; best chance for the price ever offered; good reasons for selling; cheap rent; dwelling with five rooms on same floor. Price, $2,500. Inquire of or address MEDCALFE & CO., 87 North Clark-st.

FROM $500 TO $1,000 WILL PURCHASE THE stock, fixtures, and lease of a store doing a good cash business; one of the best business points in Chicago; goods all new and in first-class order. No bonus asked. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. [illegible] HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE. 365 WEST [illegible].

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A BOARDING house for sale [illegible] good location, and will sell cheap. Call this week [illegible] apply at the premises, 1063 State-st., near Twenty-second-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP for cash, where there are 30 good paying boarders; furniture all new and in good running order. Apply at No. 46 North Green-st.

LAUNDRY, WITH HOUSE, LAUNDRY wagon and buggy for sale cheap. Inquire at 226 West Lake-st. Reason for selling out, owner has to go East.

NOTICE—MRS. O. H., WABASH-AV.: MY wife was cured of [illegible] difficulty by the celebrated Indian Doctor, 138 South Halsted-st., this city. I feel confident he would cure you as he has certainly a great many others. Call and see him. REV. F. H. B.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS—PARTIES WISHing to invest in a large manufacturing business in this city, that pays a net profit of 50 per cent, are requested to address [illegible], with real name. Must have ten or fifteen thousand dollars. E 85, Tribune office.

NEWS DEPOT, CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE for sale; all new stock, in first rate order, and the best location on West Side, for sale at a bargain. Apply at 142 South Halsted-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST CHANCES FOR A business man to get into the grocery business; [illegible] of groceries, team, four horses, on lease [illegible]. Price, $5,000. PETER SHIMP, No. 5 Taylor-st., near State.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST-PAYING restaurants on West Side for sale. Apply to LILLIE, 210 Milwaukee-av.

PAINT SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP. GOOD location. Ladders, brushes, &c. [illegible] LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

SAW MILL FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE for an investment. The undersigned offers their mill and stock of logs on very reasonable terms. Will advance money to buy logs, and take lumber in pay, [illegible] for mill after the first payment. Location of mill the best in Indiana. Address E. A. WELLS & CO., Edwardsport, Ind.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF FINE STORE and five rooms for sale, centrally located. Inquire at Room No. 1, 20 Congress-st.

SALOON KEEPERS LOOK AFTER THE BEST paying saloon on the South Side; stock, fixtures, and 2 years' cheap lease for sale; owner means business. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIgar store, with full stock and commanding good trade, for sale at a bargain. Inquire at 179 West Madison, or 367 West Randolph.

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF OF THE [illegible] steam saw mill at Burdick station on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, forty-seven miles from Chicago, for sale. Plenty of good timber near the mill. A good chance for any one that wants to engage in lumbering. For further particulars address J. M. BEILLE, Burdick, Porter County, Ind.

$500 BUYS MY HALF INTEREST IN A $1,000 stock; business clearing [illegible] a month; [illegible] West Washington-st., Room [illegible].

[illegible] BAR, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF restaurant, bakery, confectionery, ice cream and restaurant, [illegible] doing a splendid business, cheap for cash. Reason for selling, owner quitting business. Apply [illegible] West Lake.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR salesman; have had 14 years' practical experience. Address CLARK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR PORter in any kind of business. Good references. Address H 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as drug clerk; has had several years' experience; speaks German. Best of references. Address F 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS, thorough-going business man, of several years' experience in business; is a good salesman; is fully competent to take a position of trust in any business house; good references and satisfactory reasons for desiring a situation. Address B 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND his wife in a hotel as clerk, or would not object to a place as porter; his wife as chambermaid or dining room girl. Good references given. Address 319 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR PORter in any kind of business. Good references. Address W, 39 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF business habits, in a mercantile house or insurance office, as bookkeeper, assistant, or clerk. Best city and other references. Address B 25, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RETAIL clothing salesman (German). City references given. Address X 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS penman, copyist, or entry clerk; has some knowledge of accounts, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR PORter in any kind of business. Good references. Address H 97, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A PAINTER, GRAINer, and general workman wishes a job in some good paint shop. Address GRAINER, Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a planing mill and building business, by a practical mechanic, with long experience in both branches. First-class references in this city given. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist, from Europe, with the best of references. Address L, No. 138 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER, steady, sober man; good references; do all repairs; good pipe fitter. Address E 54, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of horses. Address C D, 181 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] Apply in the rear of No. 9 [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family to drive carriage, by a sober and industrious German; 3 years' experience. F. R., 347 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMmended young man as steward or head butler in a private family or hotel. Address 482 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, in any respectable business. Address A B, 180 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF long experience in the grocery, wine, and liquor business. Address L 59, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG Swedish girls in an American family, as second girls; both are well recommended, and speak English well. Apply at 83 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL, OR to do light second work in a private family. Call at 129 Sampson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK IN A PRIvate family. Apply at No. 10 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one for second work, and one for kitchen work. Please call at 382 West Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD girls; one as cook, and one as second girl; best of references given. Call for three days at 275 West Lake-st. Mrs. HIGGINS' Intelligence Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do chamber work or second work in a private family. Best of references given. Apply at 380 West Washington-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family, by a smart Swedish girl. Apply at 22 Hunt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work or to take care of children. Inquire at 9 Page-st., between Hubbard and Kinzie.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook in a private family or boarding house. Also by a young girl to do light second work or nursing; best of city references. Apply at 382 West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, one to do second work and the other to do general housework. Please call at 609 Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 NURSE GIRLS and 4 girls for general housework. Inquire at 248 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT WORK or sewing by one that understands her business. Call at the Woman's Home, West Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK AND CHAMbermaid in one family in the city, by two competent girls. Good references. Mrs. BATES, 18 Peck court.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING OR second work in a private family. Call or address at 406 Arnold-st., near Thirtieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in small family. South Side preferred. Apply at 418 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as child's nurse or housekeeper. No objection to the country. Call at 150 Burnside-st., in rear, for three days.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, who cuts and fits, to do work at home, or will go out by the day. DRESSMAKER, 322 West Randolph-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$50 REWARD—TAKEN FROM ROOM 1 Central Union Block, a tin box, with the owner's name painted on, containing papers of no value to any one except himself. Any person who will return the same or will inform the owner where he may find them will receive the above reward. No questions asked or trouble made.

LOST—BETWEEN HARRISON AND MADIson-sts., near Green's Park, blue overskirt trimmed with black. A reward to any one who returns it to 382 West Harrison-st.

LOST—ONE ONYX SLEEVE BUTTON—FINDer rewarded by leaving it at 305 West Jackson-st.

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS, WITH J. L. RUCKert on the ring. Return to 87 Twenty-first-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING SOME papers, no money; price of pocket-book will be paid by leaving at building southwest corner of North Wells and Indiana.

FOUND—ON MONDAY NIGHT, A LARGE pointer dog. The owner can hear of him by calling at F. J. ABBEY'S gun store, 51 West Washington, prove property, and paying for this ad.

STRAYED—FROM WICKER PARK, ON SATurday night, a sorrel horse (old); in good flesh, lame in right fore foot. Address, or return him to C. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES—REGULAR AUCtion Sale of Buggies, Phaetons, etc., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at our sales room, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Attend our sales and save money. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, GENTLE HORSE, SUITAble for buggy or light expressing; will sell cheap for cash or will exchange for furniture or other household goods. Inquire at 782 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD, FAST, STYLISH buggy horse, can be seen at stable, 116 and 118 South Sangamon.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS HORSE, HARNESS, wagon, and license; $150; horse worth all the money. Apply at 242 Ewing-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, Jump Seats, Concords, Business Wagons, Top and Open Buggies and light Carriages of every description, at I. S. TOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 105 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—A COVERED PHAETON BUGGY, Willett's make, nearly new; can be seen at Allard Dutton's livery stable, 19 Franklin-st., before 9 o'clock mornings and after 4 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BRICK YARD DUMP Carts with harness to match. Just the thing for Brick Yard men. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

I HAVE RECEIVED CAR LOAD SINGLE drivers, pole teams, and good workers. Those wanting good bargains will call early. Corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

I HAVE A VERY HANDSOME, STYLISH, fast, dapple grey horse, Coan & Tenbroeke buggy, harness, lap robe, etc., to sell cheap for cash; also, an elegant double harness and buggy pole. 59 West Lake-st., Room 3.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TOP BUGGY IN EXchange for choice property close to station; also want a safe. STORRS & WARE, 273 Wabash-av.

WE HAVE MORE CARRIAGES ON HAND than [illegible] top buggies, two-seated carriages; also open and top buggies and business wagons of our own manufacture that we defy the world to beat for the price. Call and see us. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, in exchange for lot on Wentworth-av., at cash valuation. PETER SHIMP, No. 5 Taylor-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES, after dividend, cashed at very highest rates, and money to loan by J. N. WITHERELL, 368 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

LOANS ON COMMERCIAL PAPER AND REAL estate. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 73 South Canal-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos, watches, diamonds, and other collaterals. A. J. ALEXANDER, Room [illegible], 188 Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, LONG or short time, on real estate. M. BARBE, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

MONEY IN SUMS OF FROM $1,000 UP, TO loan for five years, and [illegible] on hand to loan for one year on real property in Chicago. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 393 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE; [illegible] to $50,000 at [illegible] per cent; smaller sums to suit; houses on leased ground and Illinois farms. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, pianos and other chattels. New York City Loan Office, 83 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE REceipts, furniture, watches, diamonds, &c. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$5,000 ON A MERchant [illegible] worth $15,000; 10 per cent and liberal commission allowed. Address, MILLS, Tribune Office.

WANTED—TO BORROW, $5,000 TO $30,000 ON A [illegible] first class building, finished and rented for [illegible] years at $10,000 per year. Address D 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE PAPER ON CITY property. Inquire at 222 State-st., Room 3.

$65,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS city security, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—15,000 FEET 1 INCH WALNUT and ash flooring; 25,000 feet pine house moulding, at half price; [illegible] cheaper than ever, at BUCKLEY & CHAMPLIN'S planing mill, 28 North Union-st.

50,000 RED PRESSED BRICK FOR SALE, on dock just north of Madison-st. bridge. J. B. SMITH & CO., on dock.

NOT GUILTY.

Conclusion of the Celebrated Blake Divorce Suit.

Counsel Agree to Submit the Case Without Argument.

A Large Quantity of Eloquence Thus Lost to the World.

Instructions to the Jury—Verdict, Nobody Guilty.

Everything Lovely Once More at Winnetka.

Yesterday was the twelfth and last day of the trial of the Blake divorce case. The court-room was crowded all day by persons who anticipated that Thompson and Mrs. Blake would be placed on the witness stand. They were sadly disappointed, as the counsel for the defendant made a proposition to submit the case to the jury without further testimony and without argument. This was accepted by Blake's attorneys, and the instructions were given to the jury in the afternoon. They deliberated but a short time, and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The Court met at 10 o'clock in the morning, and appended is what occurred:

MR. DOW'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. Dow. If your Honor please, we have a proposition to make this morning which we should have made yesterday if we had had an opportunity for consultation. Mrs. Blake is here unwillingly, and solely for the purpose of defending her own character, and, in view of the dence, and, upon consultation, we are willing on the part of the defendant to submit the case to the jury on the evidence which the complainant has offered, without argument. If the gentlemen accept that proposition the jury may take the case now.

Mr. Smith. What is the objection to arguing it?

The Court. It is for the other side to say whether they accede to it or not. That is matter for arrangement between the parties.

ANSWER OF THE PROSECUTION.

The counsel for the complainant then retired for consultation. They were absent about five minutes, and upon their return—

Mr. Harvey said: If the Court please, this proposition to submit the case in its present condition, has, of course, been entirely unexpected on the part of counsel for the complainant, and we necessarily had to ask the Court's indulgence for a few moments to consult as to what course the complainant would be advised to pursue. Upon deliberation, we accept the proposition which the gentlemen have made, but, with the Court's permission, we desire this further understanding: Our instructions are not prepared; we did not anticipate being called upon to have the instructions ready at this early period of the trial. We desire to, of course, submit this case to the jury in the present condition, upon full instructions as to the law, and we should desire to have reasonable time to have those instructions prepared—say until to-morrow morning.

A LITTLE EXPLANATION.

The Court. Does that vary your proposition?

Mr. Dow. I think it does. The proposition was to let it go to the jury now.

Mr. Smith. We propose to let it go to the jury under instructions on both sides, on the law.

Mr. Dow. Without argument?

The Court. Without argument? Do you mean without any declaration as to what the law is upon any hypothesis either side may raise.

Mr. Dow. I am willing that the Court should instruct the jury as to the law, orally.

Mr. Smith. Oh! no. Of course we cannot expect the Court to instruct on anything but purely the law.

The Court. The statute says I shall only instruct the jury as to the law of the case.

Mr. Smith. I don't know what fear the counsel can have of the law.

The Court. It is altogether likely you will agree upon something, if you begin by taunting each other. The remark that you don't know what fear the counsel can have of the law is not pacificatorial.

Mr. Dow. My proposition is that it should go to the jury now; but I will further say that I will agree that the Court now instruct the jury orally as to the law and as to the form of their verdict.

The Court. They propose a modification of that—that each side prepare their instructions and submit them to the jury.

Mr. Haines. That is a simple way of arguing the case before the jury. We propose to submit it without any comment upon the evidence.

The Court. I should not in any case comment upon the evidence in my instructions.

Mr. Haines. We did not intend that any instructions should be given calling for a decision upon the case as made by the complainant, without comment on the law or anything.

The Court. It is not necessary to take up time by discussion. The only matter which divides you is, whether instructions shall be prepared. If each side prepares instructions,—if you accept that, I will adjourn the Court until 2 o'clock.

Mr. Dow. I accept that. We must here at 2 o'clock for instructions.

The Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, the counsel submitted the instructions to the Court, and the Court read them, as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLAINANT.

The Court instructs the jury that the complainant, Barnum Blake, alleges in his bill of complaint that the defendant, Christine Blake, committed acts of adultery with Thomas M. Thompson at Chicago and at other places in Cook County at different times before the commencement of this suit, during the years 1869 and 1870, and the Court instructs the jury that it is not necessary that the complainant prove all of the acts of adultery alleged in his bill; and if, therefore, the jury believe from the testimony in this case that the defendant did commit one or more acts of adultery with said Thompson, in said City of Chicago, and in said county of Cook, either during the year 1869 or in the year 1870, then prior to the 7th day of June in that year, then the jury should find the defendant guilty as charged in the complainant's bill of complaint.

The jury are instructed that acts of adultery are usually committed in secret, and parties are rarely surprised in such acts, and so adultery not only may be, but ordinarily must be established by circumstantial evidence; and, therefore, if the jury believe from the evidence in this case that circumstances have been proven sufficient to establish the fact of guilt, and that from these circumstances they are convinced that adultery has been committed by the defendant, as charged in the bill of complaint, then they should find the defendant guilty.

The Court further instructs the jury that this is not a criminal suit, nor are the charges against the defendant in complainant's bill of complaint charges of crime under the laws of this State. It is not, therefore, necessary that the complainant should prove the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, in order to be entitled to a verdict at the hands of the jury; but this being a civil suit, and not involving a criminal charge, it is only necessary that complainant establish the charge of adultery by a preponderance of testimony.

The jury are instructed that, in determining whether the defendant has been guilty of adultery with Thompson, as charged in the bill of complaint, they should consider all the testimony in this case relating to her intercourse and association with Thompson, and her treatment of her husband during the time that this intercourse and association continued; and if the jury believe from the testimony in this case that the defendant, during the fall of 1869 and the winter of 1869 and 1870, and the spring of 1870, sought the society of Thompson rather than that of her husband, and that she appeared to be more fond of Thompson than her husband, and that she and Thompson sought frequent opportunities of being in each other's society, secretly and alone, and unbeknown to her husband, meeting and walking together in Chicago and at Winnetka, and locked themselves up alone in Thompson's office in Chicago at different times, remaining so locked in said office for a sufficient length of time to commit acts of adultery; sought opportunities to be alone together, both at Thompson's house and at Blake's house, in Blake's absence, under circumstances affording opportunities for acts of adultery; and were seen late at night in the library room of Blake's house, alone together, in an indelicate and improper position, as detailed by the witnesses, Charles and Walter Blake; all these are circumstances proper to be taken into consideration by the jury in determining the main fact as to whether at any time during the years 1869 and 1870, before June 7, any one or more acts of adultery [illegible] Thompson.

If the jury shall believe from the evidence that the defendant and Thomas M. Thompson were frequently or one or more times alone together in the office of said Thompson in Chicago, with the door fastened, and withdrawn from outside or other observation a sufficient length of time and under circumstances where adultery might have been committed—or if the jury shall believe, from the evidence, that said defendant and said Thompson were frequently, or at one or more times, alone together in the house of the complainant, at Winnetka, or at other place or places in Winnetka, at an early hour of the morning and at a late hour at night, and in the absence of the complainant, a sufficient length of time, and under circumstances when adultery might have been committed, then the Court instructs the jury that such facts, if established by the evidence to the satisfaction of the jury, are proper to be considered by the jury in determining the question whether adultery has been committed.

And the jury are further instructed that the defendant and said Thompson, being competent witnesses, under the laws of the State, could have been called to explain or deny such circumstances, if any such have been proven—the fact that neither of them has been called for that or any other purpose may be taken into consideration by the jury in arriving at a conclusion.

The jury are further instructed that they are not to seek for some insufficient excuse or pretext for acquitting the defendant in this case if she is guilty, but it is their duty to consider the circumstances and testimony fairly and candidly, and if, upon such considerations, they are convinced, from such testimony, that any one or more acts of adultery have been committed by the defendant with Thompson, as charged in the bill, it is their duty to so find.

The jury are further instructed that if they believe, from the testimony in this case, that the witness Gleeson was employed in behalf of the complainant simply for the purpose of ascertaining the truth in relation to the conduct of the defendant and Thompson, and that he did, in pursuance of such employment, take measures to ascertain the real truth in the premises, then the fact of Gleeson's being so employed constitutes no legal impeachment of his truth and veracity. The question of the credibility of witnesses is for the jury to determine, but they have no right to arbitrarily reject the testimony of any witness without sufficient cause. If, therefore, in considering the detailed statements made by the witness Gleeson with reference to their inherent qualities, and in considering the appearance and manner of Gleeson while on the stand, the jury find no cause for discrediting him, but, on the contrary, find his story is natural and consistent, and his manner candid and fair, then the jury will be warranted in accepting his testimony as true, and especially when it is considered that the defendant has failed to avail herself of an opportunity to contradict Gleeson by calling testimony, or by testifying herself.

If the jury believe from the testimony in this case, that circumstances have been established relating to the conduct and intercourse between Thompson and the defendant which are not explainable upon any reasonable hypothesis excepting the guilt of the defendant as charged in the bill, then it is their duty to find the defendant guilty; and in this connection the question is not whether the defendant can, notwithstanding these circumstances, possibly be innocent, but whether, these circumstances in view, the judgment of the jury is satisfied that she is guilty.

The jury are further instructed that there being no testimony offered upon the issue made upon the cross-bill filed by the defendant, the questions arising under the cross-bill are to be excluded from the consideration of the jury; nor has the fact that complainant obtained a divorce from his former wife anything to do with the merits of this case; and if the jury believe that the defendant has been guilty of adultery, as charged in the bill in this case, they should so find, without regard to the question as to whether the complainant was divorced from his former wife on the charge of adultery or other charges, and without regard to the merits or demerits of any former divorce suit.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DEFENCE.

Upon the part of the defence, the Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence that the witnesses for the complainant,—Gleeson, Felton, and Foskett,—were employed for hire, as detectives for the complainant, Blake, to follow and watch his wife, the defendant,—then the jury may take into consideration this fact in estimating and determining the value and credibility of the evidence of such witnesses, Gleeson, Felton and Foskett.

The jury are instructed, as a matter of law, that, before they can find the defendant guilty of adultery as charged in the complainant's bill, they must arrive at the conclusion that the circumstances surrounding the defendant have been proven, by evidence satisfactory to the jury, which admit of no other reasonable construction than that the defendant has been guilty of the crime of adultery as charged in the complainant's bill!

The Court instructs the jury, as a matter of law, that, if they believe from the evidence that Blake was aware, at the time, that the alleged intimacy existed between the defendant and Thompson, and, by his conduct toward Thompson and the defendant, encouraged such intimacy and the continuance thereof, then the jury are instructed that said Barnum Blake is not entitled to a verdict of guilty against said defendant by the proof alone of such facts as were within his knowledge at the time or times when he so encouraged the continuance of such intimacy, if any such intimacy is proven to exist.

The Court instructs the jury, as a matter of law, that although adultery may be proven by circumstantial evidence, yet circumstances that do not tend to it by fair inference as a necessary conclusion, are not sufficient to justify the inference that adultery has been committed.

The jury are instructed as a matter of law, that, although a direct act of adultery could not be proven, yet, in the absence of such proof, adultery can only be established by evidence of such circumstances as will lead the guarded discretion of a just and reasonable man to the conclusion that it has been committed; and in this case, if the jury do not believe from the evidence that the circumstances justify such conclusion, they should find the defendant not guilty.

The jury are instructed that Courts do not sit to settle and adjust the bickerings and differences arising between married people, and that divorce can only be granted in those cases in which one of the causes enumerated in the statute therefor is made out; and, therefore, in this case the jury will take into consideration only those facts and circumstances which, in their judgment, throw light upon the question whether the act of adultery has or has not been committed; and if they find that the evidence fails to sustain the charge of adultery, then they should render a verdict of not guilty. If the jury believe, from the evidence, that any of the witnesses in this case have given their testimony from written statements, made by the complainant, or persons in the interest of the complainant, the jury may take such facts into consideration in determining the credibility of witnesses who testified from such written statements.

The jury are instructed, as a matter of law, that the fact that the defendant has offered to submit this case from the evidence, concedes nothing as to the credibility of the witnesses; but leaves the right to the jury to believe or disbelieve their testimony, exactly as if no such submission had taken place.

The Court instructs the jury that the presumptions of law are against those who are shown to have suppressed or fabricated evidence in litigation to which they are parties; and, in this case, if the jury believe from the evidence that the complainant has endeavored to manufacture evidence unfounded in fact to his knowledge against the defendant, or by exerting his influence over them to shape or modify the testimony of witnesses so as to produce injurious impressions against the defendant, contrary to what such testimony would legitimately have created if given uninfluenced, then the jury are justified in permitting such proceedings on the part of the complainant to influence their minds in passing upon complainant's good faith in the present prosecution, and the existence of any ground for the charges against the defendant; and if the jury find, from the evidence, that such charge, had the evidence been given unshaken, unmodified, and uninfluenced by the complainant, would not have been made out, and that such circumstances of suspicion as may appear to exist owe their coloring to the efforts of the complainant, and not to the facts themselves, then the jury should find the defendant not guilty.

The Court instructs the jury as a matter of law, that in determining the effect of the evidence in this case, the jury ought to take into consideration the character of the witnesses, their appearance and manner of testifying, their relations to the complainant, whether in his service generally or specially, or in a position likely to be subject to his influence; and if the jury believe from the evidence that any witness in this case was specially employed by Barnum Blake, the complainant, or with his knowledge and consent, or that any witness has been or is residing in his family as servant or child, this should be taken into consideration by the jury in determining what weight should be attached to the testimony of the witness or witnesses so situated.

FORM OF VERDICT.

The Court. Neither of you have drawn any instruction in relation to what the form of verdict is to be. There has been no evidence offered in support of the cross-bill, and, therefore, there must be a verdict in favor of the husband. Then the only real question to be determined is, upon the original bill, and that is whether the defendant is guilty of adultery or not. I have drawn an instruction which I will give to the jury:

The question upon the original bill of Barnum Blake against Christine Blake, is simply whether, in the year 1869, or in the year 1870, before the 7th day of June, she did, in the County of Cook, commit adultery with Thomas M. Thompson; and upon that the verdict will be simply that she is or is not guilty in manner and form as charged in the bill.

No evidence having been given in support of the cross-bill, the verdict upon that should be that he is not guilty in the manner and form as charged in the said cross-bill.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then retired, and, after an absence of an hour, returned and rendered a verdict of NOT GUILTY as to Mrs. Blake, and finding Barnum Blake also not guilty as charged in the cross-bill.

Mr. Hervey made the usual motion for a new trial.

The Court then adjourned.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Rousing Liberal Meeting in the Seventeenth Ward—Addresses in German and English—A Ward Club Organized—Announcements.

A Greeley and Brown meeting was held last evening in the Seventeenth Ward, at No. 234 Larrabee street. There was a large and enthusiastic gathering, a large majority of whom were Germans. Mr. Peter Kircher called the meeting to order.

General Lieb was called upon to speak. He did so, in German, congratulating the Seventeenth Ward on taking an early start in the Liberal movement, as it did years before in the Reform movement, which made the first attempt to disrupt and destroy the corrupt ring which occupied the Court House. It was in the Arbeiter Hall in that ward, now in ashes, a short distance from them, that the first reform movement was inaugurated, years ago, and it was a matter of pride that the same spirit was alive and active still. [Applause.] The reform movement begun in this city in 1869, had spread, and the same motives inspired the men who were engaged in the Liberal movement intended to reform the nation. It would be successful [applause] and in November Greeley would be made President and Koerner Governor. [Applause.]

Mr. Michaelson detailed a few of the iniquities of the Administration, dwelling upon the cases of Casey, Kramer, Consul General Butler, and the sale of arms to the French, for the purpose of killing Germans. He was delighted to see such a thing attending a meeting so early in the campaign, and augured success for the cause of honesty, right, and reform. [Applause.]

Mr. J. W. Evans said it was a pleasure for him to meet his old friends, and it was a greater pleasure for him to see a love-feast like that, where were Democrats, like himself, and Republicans [illegible] for years. They had risen above party, and were for the country. They were no longer Democrats or Republicans, but citizens banded together for the cause of honesty and good government. Democrats had cast off old prejudices, and had adopted the platform of Thomas Jefferson. [Applause.] A moral victory had been achieved by the union of Democrats with Republicans. They wanted Horace Greeley for President [applause], and they would have him in November. [Applause.] The people were sick and tired of military government and despotism, of a man who degraded the highest office in the gift of the people by taking presents, or, more correctly, bribes. They wanted no more of him.

The following officers of the ward club were elected:

President—Colonel Arno Voss.

Vice Presidents—Peter Kircher, Robert Lahey, Mathias Kreuser.

Secretary—Louis Bartell.

The meeting adjourned, after giving three cheers for Greeley, Brown, and Koerner.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The citizens of the Fourth Ward are requested to meet this evening at 8 o'clock, at M. C. Stender's, No. 330 State street, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Koerner Club. Good speakers will be present.

—A meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward will be held this evening at Falkenburg's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club. Arrangements have been made for the attendance of good speakers.

—The Greeley and Brown Club of the Ninth Ward will hold the regular meeting this evening, at Jacob Fink's, corner of Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue. Good English and German speakers will be present.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Hooley's Minstrels drew a full house last evening. The successive pieces upon the programme, which was unusually long and full, were received with frequent applause. Among the many things produced, there were, of course, points of excellence, and now and then something that might have been improved. Many of the performers seem to find it difficult to adapt their voices to the size of the theatre, and probably speak louder than they are aware. Shouting is not agreeable to the listener, even in animated scenes, when tones of less power are ample for the purpose intended. To the mixed audiences which now are drawn to minstrel shows at the West *double entendre*, like that introduced in one or two places, is slightly offensive. The little act called "An Affair of Honor" would be exceedingly funny if the humor did not degenerate too frequently into mere noise. Deduct these faults from the performance, and there is really much [illegible] conscientiously commended. A drawing-room act was on last night instead of the scene representing the palace of the Sultan of Myra, which was left over from "The Lancers," consequently the music was given with more effect, and the soloists appeared to better advantage. Vernon has a smooth and pleasant voice, and renders his ballads agreeably. Grier has a resonant bass voice, not too round and full, and now and then a little ragged upon the lower notes, but managed with discretion, and generally satisfactory. The jokes interpolated in the programme, as it now stands, strike the audience as fresh, and are received with cheers and laughter. The quartette sings with good harmonic effect, showing the results of long practice together, and the drilling of a careful manager. Mulligan has a pleasant voice, a keen sense of the ludicrous, and considerable knowledge of stage methods, and a good conception of negro character. His appearance upon the stage in any of the various scenes is always the signal for noisy applause in the galleries, and milder demonstrations of approval in the lower part of the house. The burlesque upon Augustin Daly's play of "Divorce" is a more ambitious attempt than has ever been made before in this line of minstrelsy. It is a rhymed play after the manner of "Pocahontas," with considerable incidental music.

Mr. Poole, the author, does not show quite John Brougham's felicity in punning, but he has succeeded in interweaving with his verse many good hits and clever jokes. The rendering of the comedietta by the company is ludicrous in the extreme, and if toned down a little would be universally acceptable to the audience.

The dancing of Hurley and Maur is better than most of the double dances we are accustomed to see in Chicago, but inclines to extravagance, like the similar performances of Harrigan and Hart. Eastern minstrel troupes in visiting the West, should always remember that they cater to audiences not entirely like those they find in New York and Brooklyn.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS SHAVERS.

Council of the Anti-Sunday Working Barbers—They Wrangle and Quarrel About their Dues, and Succeed in Transacting no Business of Importance.

A regular meeting of the Journeymen Barbers' Association was held last night in a hall in the basement of No. 217 Randolph street, George Abrahams in the chair.

The meeting called for 8 o'clock, was attended at 9:30 by 27 knights of the razor, many of them unacquainted, personally, with the feel of a beard—of their own, but anxious to superintend the removal of hirsute appendages owned by somebody else.

Many of those present, especially they of the unadorned chin, appeared to take an exceedingly lively interest in one another, more than in the object of their meeting together. While nearly all smoked cigars, one only could boast the possession of a black-and-tan. Proud, but serene, the fortunate owner cherished his canine on his knee. At the hour named, the President's gavel notified the members that delicate inquiries as to the condition of popular sentiment on the grave issues of the day—whatever may be the grave issues of the day among the noble knights—must cease, and all trivialities be promptly sacrificed to business.

The first business in order was an invitation from the President to the adolescent and beardless members in the background to remove their hats in token of respect to the mighty questions about to come before the body.

Two desperate attempts by two persevering members were then made to master the chirography of a document known as the Treasurer's bond, which was listened to with an eagerness and attention most painful to witness.

A beardless member said they all knew what a bond was.

Another beardless barber of tender years wanted to know on what real estate the bond was secured.

The first *imberbis* moved that the bond be investigated.

Mr. Schwindt moved to accept the bond, and appoint a committee to investigate it.

The Chair put the latter motion, and it received a vote.

Mr. Schwenn renewed his motion, and put it to the house.

Two affirmative votes were declared by Mr. Schwenn to carry the measure.

Mr. Schwindt asked whether any one was willing to pay his dues,—would such gentlemen raise their hands?

Two gentlemen (without capillary adornment) raised their hands.

A journeyman, with a very incipient moustache, said there was no fraud about this business.

The Chair said so too.

The Secretary called for dues, and several members paid up.

Mr. Schwindt hoped that nothing would be reported detrimental to the cause for which they were laboring, as the right crowd was not present to do any work. Meanwhile dues were paid by several beardless members, the Treasurer unable, in calling the turns of every member, to forget or forego the professional "next."

Three or four members having paid their dues, the Chair indignantly rebuked the Association for not stepping forward to pay its dues.

A member (with a beard) inquired what was the object of the meeting.

The Chair reproved his ignorance in supposing that anything could be done without the preliminary payment of dues.

A wholesale wrangle followed.

The Chair grew very wrath; he knew gentlemen present who would go back on the Association at once if it struck against Sunday work. His excitement increased as he deprecated any connection with a society who would not pay in $2 to the Treasurer. He would like (ironically) to run such an institution. He would give $5 himself to help things along if they were less backward. He was disgusted. Why, he would have nothing to do with the institution. He would resign. He would sacrifice his share of dues. If it was a failure as an institution. He could have got $30,000 bond.

The beardless member who wanted real estate on the bond, wanted it again.

The Chair would resign.

A beardless youth called him to order, but so disgusted was he that he would not come to order.

Three more mature parties, with tall hats, stung to the quick by these scornful remarks, came up and paid their dues.

Three more gentlemen said the President was spoiling everything, but the President folded his arms, and like his noble prototype in Roman history, gazed sternly on the ground.

The *imberbes* were much troubled at the turn affairs had taken and gazed sorrowfully at their hats, and talked about grave issues.

A few minutes later the President again invited the meeting to severally unroof itself. If any one had any remarks to make, let him make them.

A facetious gentleman moved to close the shops next Sunday.

The motion was cordially received, when the facetious gentleman damped the sudden ardor of the meeting by saying they had no basis. By this he meant that they had no organization. If any one had anything to say, he would cheerfully listen to him, and the enjoyment would be keen and inexpensive. If they could do nothing better let them pray. [Cheers.]

The President and a bearded person continued a hostile conversation.

The facetious gentleman thought that the $2 business ought to be left as an after consideration. The Association might organize by signing the Constitution, and these cost the hat. They all had confidence, but not dollars. He thought the meeting would be in favor of that. His razors got dull on Saturday. He used to be a Christian once, but now he was a—barber. [Cheers.] He wanted to go to church on Sunday.

Another barber could pay his $2, but he would like to know where it went to.

This proposition was cheerfully acceded to, and the meeting dissolved in good spirits.

The closing is expected a week from Sunday.

BASE BALL.

Chicago's Professionals for 1873—Some of the Combinations—Games To-Day—Recent Contests in the East.

The announcement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the new Board of Directors of the Chicago Base Ball Association had been empowered by the stockholders to employ a professional nine to play ball in Chicago during the season of 1873, has created a great deal of excitement among our local lovers of the national game. Already the question, "Who shall be engaged?" is being agitated. Everybody has made up his slate, and selected his nine. Probably not less than a hundred different combinations have been made up already, and there are still several wards to be heard from. A strong feeling seems to exist in favor of getting back as many as possible of the old White Stockings—that is, those who have behaved themselves the present season. The general impression is that Chicago is the only city in the country capable of organizing a club which can successfully compete with Wright's Red Stockings; and the lovers of the game here, having made up their minds that their whip is not "cracked for Troy," but Boston, are positive that it can only be taken from the "Hub" by a White Stocking club.

It is understood that the Directors will immediately advertise in the *Clipper* for talent, and when they have discovered who of the great players are willing to hire out to Chicago, will make a selection. There are rumors afloat that Jimmy Wood will not play ball next season, which, if correct, will be a great disappointment to the patrons of the game in this city.

The following combinations, it is reported, were yesterday canvassed by three of the Directors and Tom Foley:

Posi'on.	Erby's.	Hulbert's.	Foley's.	Bartlett's
P	Atwater.	Zettlein.	Meyerle.	Mathews.
C	Waterman.	Hastings.	Craver.	C. Mills.
1 b	McAtee.	Start.	McAtee.	E. Mills.
2 b	*Addy.	Wood.	Wood.	*Fisher.
3 b	M. King.	Nelson.	Pinkham.	Ferguson.
S. s	Bellan.	Radcliffe.	Hodes.	Pearce.
L f	S. King.	Pike.	Treacy.	Bechtel.
C f	Cone.	Eggler.	M. King.	Anderson.
R f	Stires.	York.	Cuthbert.	Jackson.
Sub	Brainard.	Allison.	[illegible]	Simmons.

*Captain.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Lone Stars, of New Orleans, and a picked nine, mainly made up of the old Ætna boys, were to have played at the base ball park yesterday afternoon, but when the two clubs reached the ground it was found that, through some mistake, the park had been previously let to some amateur clubs from the Board of Trade, who were already in possession, and so the Ætnas and Lone Stars were obliged to give up their game.

—The Lone Stars, of New Orleans, and the Riversides, of Evansville, Ind., play a match game this afternoon, at Green's Garden, corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets.

—An item of interest: "We, the Nevada B. B. C., defeated the Lone Star by a score of 19 to 17."

THE ATHLETIC DEFEAT.

Special Despatch to the New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—About 4,000 spectators were on the Athletic's grounds to-day, on the occasion of the fourth game of the championship series between the Mutuals, of New York, and the Athletics, of this city. Both nines were promptly on hand, and at 3:30 play began, with the Mutuals at the bat. Neither scored in the first two innings, the fielding being very sharp, but in the third the Mutuals, through errors by Meyerle and Mack, broke the ice, two, counted three; the Athletics also. The fourth an error by Fulmer assisted [illegible] while the inning saw the Mutuals whitewashed, while the Athletics, amid enthusiasm, scored two runs, one earned. In the fifth, fortune again changed, the Mutuals drawing ahead by scoring two. In the sixth and seventh, yielding nothing [illegible] the features of the play being [illegible] by Fulmer, Hatfield, and Hicks also playing superbly behind the bat. The eighth now came, and after the Mutuals had been whitewashed, an error by Start gave their opponents two runs and the lead. The first of the Mutuals to face McBride in the last inning was Eggler, who, by a corker to left field secured first, whence he stole to second. Hatfield then sent a high-bounder to McBride, who juggled it, and the latter reached first, immediately after stealing to second. Start hit a sharp grounder to Anson, who let the ball go by and Eggler came home, tying the score. Bechtel retired on a foul tip, but Hicks came to the rescue with a fine, safe hit to right field, bringing home Hatfield and Start. Boyd also hit safely. McMullen was second out, but Fulmer and Cummings earned bases, the latter making a splendid two baser to centre, and, after six runs had been scored, Eggler closed the inning by a slow grounder, which was sent to first in time. The score was now 11 to 6 in favor of the Mutuals, and the Athletics went in for their last chance. McBride led off with a safe hit to centre; Meyerle struck a hard grounder to Hatfield, who juggled it badly; Malone was then taken on a foul fly; Fisher lifted a high one to Eggler, and Treacy closed the game by sending a long fly to right field, which Bechtel got under and held.

THE SCORE.

MUTUAL.	R.	B.	P.	A.	ATHLETIC.	R.	B.	P.	A.
Eggler, c. f.	2	3	4	1	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	1	0	0
Hatfield, 2 b.	2	2	6	1	McBride, p.	0	1	1	2
Start, 1 b.	2	2	9	0	Meyerle, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Bechtel, r. f.	0	1	2	0	Malone, c.	0	0	4	1
Hicks, c.	1	1	5	2	Fisher, 2 b.	2	2	2	5
Boyd, 3 b.	2	1	0	1	Treacy, c. f.	1	2	2	0
McMullen, l. f.	0	2	1	0	Anson, 3 b.	2	2	2	3
Fulmer, s. s.	1	2	0	3	McGeary, s. s.	0	1	0	3
Cummings, p.	1	1	0	2	Mack, 1 b.	1	3	14	2
Total	11	14	27	10	Total	6	12	27	17

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mutual	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	6	—11
Athletic	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	—6

Runs Earned—Mutual, 2; Athletic, 2.

First Base by Errors—Mutual, 7 times; Athletic, 6 times.

Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of the Atlantic Club.

Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Previous to the game the betting was at odds of 100 to 80 and 100 to 40 on the Athletics.

BOSTON'S DEFEAT.

Special to the New York Times.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Troy nine (late Haymakers) played their third game with the Bostons here to-day, and won easily by a score of 17 to 10. The result was a complete surprise to every one, as the game had been generally deemed a foregone conclusion; but after five innings had been completed it was manifest that the Trojans would be victorious. From the first they batted the Boston pitcher with the utmost freedom, scoring and earning fifteen runs in the first five innings, the Boston men while making but two. During the remainder of the game the latter picked up somewhat in batting, and eventually ran up their score to ten runs, but the Troys, getting one in the sixth, and another in the ninth, won by 17 to 10.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	[illegible]									—10
Troy	[illegible]									—17

Mr. Barrett, of the Tri-Mountains, acted as umpire.

RAUCH'S REFLECTIONS.

Meeting of the Health Board—Mortality Report—A Decrease in the Death Rate—Observations of the Sanitary Superintendent—Mr. Turner's Dilemma.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President Hoard in the chair, and present, His Honor the Mayor, and Commissioners Johnson, Reynolds, Rauch, and Schloetzer.

Henry Pilgrim sent in his resignation as sanitary policeman, and it was accepted, the filling of the vacancy being referred to the proper Committee.

A resolution of the Council, calling for the abatement of nuisances in the shape of an oil factory on Third avenue, and a distillery on Fourth avenue, near Taylor street, was placed on file, it having already been acted upon.

A report of the Boiler Inspector on the machinery of some rendering establishments, was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

MORTALITY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted his weekly report. During the week there were 280 deaths—155 males and 125 females—27 less than the preceding week. Of these, 160 were under one year, 57 between one and two, 8 between two and three; 3 between three and four; 3 between four and five; 9 between five and ten; 12 between ten and twenty; 11 between twenty and thirty; 9 between thirty and forty; 7 between forty and fifty; 5 between fifty and sixty; 1 between sixty and seventy; 2 between seventy and eighty.

NATIVITIES.

Of the 280, there were born in Chicago, of native parents, 48; of foreign parents, 153; in other parts of the United States, 25; Germany, 28; Ireland, 8; England, 7; Scotland and Sweden, 3 each; Bohemia, 5; France, Poland, and Denmark, 1 each; Italy and Norway, 2 each.

The mean thermometer for the week was 73 degrees.

WHERE DIED.

The deaths were distributed as follows: First and Second Wards, none; Third, 9; Fourth, 9; Fifth, 14; Sixth, 24; Seventh, 28; Eighth, 25; Ninth, 14; Tenth, 6; Eleventh, 9; Twelfth, 8; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 6; Fifteenth, 38; Sixteenth, 20; Seventeenth, 16; Eighteenth, 13; Nineteenth, 4; Twentieth, 2; accidents, 11; County Hospital, 3; Immigrants, 2; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 1; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 1; Small-Pox Hospital, 1.

There was an increase of deaths in the Third, Sixth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards, and a decrease in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards, with no change in the others.

RAUCH'S REFLECTIONS.

There were 10 more deaths by cholera infantum, 3 by croup, 2 by dysentery, 5 by typhoid fever, 2 by heart disease, and 4 by whooping cough, while there were 3 less by apoplexy, 3 by cancer, 13 by consumption, 4 by enteritis, 3 by hydrocephalus, 3 by meningitis, 3 by small-pox, 7 by tabes mesenterica, and 2 by teething, with a decrease of 12 in the causes of death. The decreased temperature diminished the number of deaths, but the meteorological fluctuations increased the mortality by cholera infantum. The wards bordering on the lake had an increased mortality, while there was a decrease in the inland wards. An inch and a half of rain fell during the past week. The public health was as good as could be expected, notwithstanding an increase of miasmatic diseases caused by long drouth.

SMALL-POX.

Cases of small-pox and varioloid were reported on South Halsted, South Canal, Blue Island avenue, corner of String and Eighteenth streets, Canalport avenue, North Reuben street, corner of Fifth and Chicago avenues, Forquer street, South Union street, Chicago avenue, near Temple. All the new cases were on the West Side. There were fewer deaths and infected houses than during any week since November last.

THE RENDERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

On the rendering establishments the report said: "Under the stimulus of suits and indictments, the parties engaged in slaughtering and rendering have conducted their business with less offence during the the last two weeks, although I am satisfied that this branch of business can be conducted in a better manner than it is now, and that the revocation of the permits of some of the establishments will be necessary. The Ogden Slip and Healy Slough were disinfected on Saturday, and, owing to this fact and the rain of Saturday night, but little odor has been perceptible since."

The Superintendent recommended the mounting of the Inspector of the Sixth Ward.

There was quite a discussion on the last paragraph of the report. The Sanitary Superintendent thought the horse they had on hand would do nicely. Mr. Reynolds was of opinion that it would be as cheap to hire a second man. Mr. Schloetzer suggested the purchase of a second-hand bridle and saddle, and, after quite a debate, it was determined to accept the report, and adopt the recommendation.

A DILEMMA.

The Mayor asked about the rendering establishments. Mr. Turner told him he sent two wagons out in the country, filled with offal; but they were hardly outside the city limits before the drivers were accosted by a man with a pistol, and invited to return whence they came. Mr. Turner would like to know what to do. If he deposited the stuff in the city he was fined; if he sent it outside the city he was compelled to return or have his drivers shot.

Dr. Rauch thought they could find acres outside the limits where the stuff could be deposited—Lake View, for instance.

Mr. Johnson said it was a matter for the consideration of the owners. The duty of the Board was to compel its removal.

The Mayor did not know why they could not have covered railroad cars in which to carry the offal beyond the city.

The Health Officer told of some man who had invented some way of burning the stuff, a sort of annihilating arrangement.

The discussion ended without action being taken.

THE HEALTH OFFICER

reported the service of 477 notices, and the abatement of 588 nuisances during the week. There was condemned 18 quarters of beef, 6 hogs, and 5 calves.

The report was accepted.

The Board adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Chicago Abroad.

Geneva, Wisconsin, has been this season very largely the resort of Chicago residents who are in quest of a quiet summer home. As proof of the permanence of the selection, there have been numerous investments in real estate fronting on the beautiful Geneva Lake, by Chicago men. The Sturgess brothers have a magnificent tract extending a mile or more on the west front. An elegant villa is the home of one of the brothers. George Sturgess has a handsome house on one of the large lots on the village front. Near by is the cottage of Rev. [illegible], of the *Advance*. In the same neighborhood are the residences of J. S. [illegible], John F. Eberhart, Charles L. Wilson, C. Calkins, Mr. Larrabee. The two hotels, the St. Denis and the Lake House, and numerous boarding houses, are full of Chicago people, who are apparently where they live at ease without the parade and display of usual summer haunts. Several camping parties are beautifully located in the groves and on the slopes that look out upon the lake. In one of these are the Sturgess boys, in another the sons of W. T. Allen, Samuel Faulkner, and H. M. Smith. The boating facilities are superb, the fishing attractions in this and adjoining lakes are incomparable. Last week General Sheridan and party brought in a haul of one hundred and forty-two superb bass, pickerel and perch. A few days previous, Charles L. Wilson and George C. Walker's party did even better. The Chicago & North Western Railway trains, from the city in the afternoon, bring the visitors into Geneva to a late tea. Many schemes are on foot for increased accommodations and attractions, a great hotel, a steamer, cottages by the dozen, &c., &c.; but the only purpose of this item is to show how near Chicago two or three hundred Chicago citizens are having a good time.

A Serious Mistake.

Mr. F. G. Clarke, son of the founder of Clarke Station, on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, and one of the wealthiest men brought to the of the State, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, on the [illegible] Madison Street Police larceny. His accuser was Samuel McCarthy, a resident an old era. It appears that the latter individual and his nephew, a young boy, were riding in a West Side omnibus. Mr. Clarke, who was sitting next the boy, got out at a street corner. Immediately afterward the lad informed his uncle that his pocketbook had been stolen. The old man, suspecting that Mr. Clarke was the thief, jumped out of the vehicle and ran after him. Upon catching up with him, he charged him with having picked his nephew's pocket, and called upon a policeman to arrest him. The officer took both to the station, where they were held until such time as their friends released them by furnishing the requisite bonds for their appearance, to-day in the defendant and complainant. About 10 o'clock last night an officer belonging to the Union Park Station, brought a report to the Second Precinct headquarters showing that Mrs. Ira Porter, of No. 461 Washington avenue, had found on the floor of the omnibus in which Clarke and the McCarthys had been riding a pocketbook containing $8 and some papers. Recollecting that a man had been arrested for stealing the same pocketbook, she took pains to report her discovery to the police as soon as she reached her home. The property will be returned to the owners when they call at Mrs. Porter's residence and prove it.

A Fatal Fall.

From the frequency with which fatal accidents occur in the district where the work of rebuilding is progressing, it seems probable that the number of lives lost in the October fire will be equalled before the traces of it are entirely removed. A record of those who have been killed by falling from high walls and through hatchways, extending back to the early days of the winter, would be an appalling list, and derricks, elevators, and the rest of the machinery necessary to the erection of building, are daily adding to the accumulation. At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon another life was lost. A bricklayer named E. W. Fuller, while working on the front wall of the fourth story of Wheeler's new building on Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle, lost his balance and fell to the basement, a distance of over forty feet. Life was not extinct when he was picked up, but the condition of his body from head to foot was such as to convince those who went to his assistance that medical assistance would be powerless to do him any good. A wagon was procured, and he was removed to the City Hospital. He died shortly after his arrival at that institution. None of his fellow-workmen knew where he had resided, but it is stated by them that he leaves a wife and several children. An inquest will be held to-day.

Chicago Orphan Asylum.

An excursion to the city of Elgin, in connection with this institution, took place yesterday, and proved a most successful affair. On the large party arriving at the Elgin depot, they were taken in charge by the Mayor of the city, the Hon. Geo. S. Bowen, who, with his usual large-heartedness, had provided quite a number of carriages to convey the company to the various places of interest in and about the city. After visiting the Insane Asylum, watch factory, the grounds of T. W. Webb, Esq., and other beautiful places, they were invited by His Honor to take tea on the lawn in front of his charming mansion. After tea, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, seconded by C. V. Anderson, Esq., three hearty cheers were given to the Mayor and Mrs. Bowen for their great kindness, and the party returned home, having spent [illegible].

Everything.

Senator Schurz will address his fellow-citizens of Chicago, August 10.

—The Caledonian Rifles will meet to-night at No. 117 West Monroe street, for the transaction of important business.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for 1,500 street signs to H. A. Hendricks, at 35 cents per sign.

—William Quirk, an employe of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, had both legs broken by being run over by a locomotive at the Eighteenth street crossing, on Monday night. He lies at the County Hospital.

—Yesterday Coroner Stephens held an inquest at No. 320 Archer avenue, on the remains of Michael Dalton, watchman in the employ of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, who died suddenly of apoplexy, on Monday afternoon.

—A boy named Frederick Eicosser, accidentally fell from a second-story window at No. 215 State street, yesterday forenoon, and was badly injured. Besides having his right arm broken, he sustained several severe cuts and bruises about the head.

—A special meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. The resignation of James Young, pipeman of Hose Company No. 6 was presented and accepted. Patrick Garrity, driver of the steamer Fred Gund was charged with disobedience of orders. Assistant Marshal Petrie testified that Garrity had steadily refused to purchase and array himself in the uniform of the Department. He was discharged from its service. The Board adjourned.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yough, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 70 degrees; 8 a. m., 72; 8:30 a. m., 72; 9 a. m., 73; 9:30 a. m., 74; 10 a. m., 74; 10:30 a. m., 76; 11 a. m., 78; 11:30 a. m., 80; 12 m., 79; 12:30 p. m., 80; 1 p. m., 81; 1:30 p. m., 81; 2 p. m., 81; 2:30 p. m., 84; 3 p. m., 79; 3:30 p. m., 77; 4 p. m., 76; 4:30 p. m., 75; 5 p. m., 75; 5:30 p. m., 74; 6 p. m., 74—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 92 degrees, and at 2:30 p. m. 100 degrees in the sun.

—About three weeks ago a German named Otto Bettzeiche, while walking on Milwaukee avenue, met Officer Hickey, of the Madison Street Station, and delivered himself into his custody for the self-accused crime of stealing between $5,000 and $6,000 in Magdeburg, Germany. He was locked up, and the German Consul, Mr. Clausenius, was notified. His inquiries into the matter have resulted in the discovery that Bettzeiche decamped from Magdeburg with his own money, leaving his children behind. The papers of the city published him for the act, and he, being afraid that he would be arrested in this country for robbery, sent back the greater portion of the money, and then delivered himself over to the police. He will be liberated to-day on the order of the Consul.

—The man who is in the habit of referring frequently to Dr. Rauch and the Board of Health should not go on the North Side, and talk about them over there. He is liable to meet a sudden and mysterious end, and be stowed away forever in a vacant lot. Dead animals are more profuse in that division of the city than houses, and a public scavenger is so rarely seen that parents are beginning to instruct and amuse their youthful offspring with tales of the heroic deeds of the self-sacrificing men who drove strange-looking [illegible].

—The burglar is rapidly losing what little respect he has shown the Police Department during the past few weeks. Since Monday evening he has broken into several business and private houses in the South and West Divisions, but does not seem to have prospered to any great extent. His last attempt yesterday morning was made at 3 o'clock, upon the premises of W. S. Oscinia, No. 219 West Madison street. That gentleman received him with open arms, and conducted him to the nearest Station House, where he gave the name of William Jones, aged 17 years. Justice Scully started him toward the Penitentiary in bail of $1,000.

—A carpenter, named Hugh Ennis, narrowly escaped losing his life, on Monday afternoon, while working in A. J. Marble's buildings, on North Dearborn street. A careless hod-carrier, after being repeatedly shown how to deposit his load of bricks without causing any of them to fall from the platform, worked so bunglingly as to knock several of them from the roof to the basement. Ennis was at work in the basement at the time, and one of the bricks grazed his head and severed the thumb of his left hand. The splintered bone was amputated. Ennis suffers the additional pain of feeling that he will be almost useless at his trade.

—The following building permits were issued yesterday by the Board of Public Works: James E. Taylor, two-story brick, 40x80 feet, No. 998 Prairie avenue; John A. Huck, three-story brick, 100x50 feet, southeast corner of Chicago avenue and Rush street; Lambert Tree, one-story brick, 80x100 feet, on Sherman street, Jansen, McClurg & Co., one-story brick, 18x36 feet, rear of No. 607 Wabash avenue; Thomas Mackin, three-story brick, 25x95, No. 330 South Clark street; Thomas Mackin, three-story brick, 40x100 feet, on Kinzie street; George Schweinfurth, three-story brick, 25x75 feet, on State street; Charles Stein, two-story brick, 18x50 feet, Nos. 949 and 951 North Clark street; John P. Gobrecht, two-story brick, Nos. 597 and 599 North Wells street.

—John Ohio, an Italian, five feet five inches in height, heavily built, full faced, dark-skinned, dressed in a linen coat, white pants and vest, and brown straw hat, is missing. He is the same person who, previous to the fire, kept a lager beer saloon and shooting gallery at the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, in the basement of Reynolds' Block. He has been living in Cairo, but arrived here recently, and went under medical treatment for insanity, from which he has been suffering severely. On Monday forenoon he left the house of his physician, and has not since been seen. Any information concerning him should be addressed to G. L. Colla, Italian Vice Consul, No. 215 South Clark street.

—In the article relating to Mayor Medill's intention not to leave the city, published in THE TRIBUNE, recently, the name of Alderman Clarke, of the Twentieth Ward, was incorrectly included among the "scallawag" crowd which voted for and elected McGrath Acting Mayor. Alderman Clarke has no sympathy nor affiliation with that mob, and, as is well known, voted for Alderman Bond. Not only this, but he went to McGrath and earnestly advised him to decline the nomination, as it would be improper for him to accept and serve. The honest, conscientious, and capable course of Alderman Clarke in the Common Council during the past eight months have gained for him the confidence and respect of his respectable colleagues, and it is eminently due to him that this correction be made.

—The criminal carelessness of the driver of a grain wagon going through the Washington street tunnel yesterday afternoon resulted in a serious accident to Mr. Brookman, the carriage manufacturer, who was riding ahead in his buggy. Instead of checking the motion of a heavily-loaded vehicle on a down grade, by holding in the horses, the teamster allowed the wagon to run down the decline at considerable speed. The pole crashed through Mr. Brookman's buggy, smashing it to atoms, and frightening the horse attached to it. The animal started through the tunnel at a terrible pace, and collided with several vehicles in the path. It was secured, however, before any great amount of damage had been done. Mr. Brookman was thrown out against the dividing wall of the tunnel, but was fortunate enough to escape with slight bruises. The reckless fellow who caused all the mischief was driving off as if nothing had happened when arrested by a policeman.

THE LAW COURTS.

Another Day of Small Results—New Suits Instituted.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Proceedings were commenced by Henry Francis, as the owner of Lots 6 to 16, inclusive, in Block 13 and Lots—of Block 14 Pierce's Addition to Holstein, being in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 31, 40, 14 & 3, in Bloomingdale avenue, to restrain the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company from completing or operating its railroad upon the avenue. This step is taken upon the allegation that the company refuses to make reasonable compensation for the right of occupancy.

An injunction was sued out by Charles H. Weaver to restrain W. A. Poyer from proceeding under an execution of the Superior Court, at the May term, upon a judgment for $1,446.62. The complaining party states that, notwithstanding the return of the Sheriff to the contrary, he had never been served with a summons in, or knew of, the proceeding which resulted in the judgment; he also claims that he has a full defence on the merits to the claim set up.

An action on the case was commenced on behalf of Richard Dooley, by his next friend John, against the city. The damages are laid at $5,000. It is alleged that owing to the negligence of the city in allowing a sidewalk opposite Nos. 95 and 97 Indiana street, to remain in a defective condition, the boy, a child, aged seven years, fell through, putting his left arm out of joint to its permanent injury.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Godfrey and Moses Snydacker against J. C. Grant and John Price, the demand being for $3,000.

COUNTY COURT.

Joseph Matteson was appointed guardian of Charles C. Matteson, under bond of $80,000.

Administration of the estate of Charles Steel was granted to his widow, Isabelle, under bond of $44,000.

The will of William Wagner, lately Coroner of Cook County, was proved, and letters testamentary issued to the widow, Matilda, under bond of $15,000.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Judge Blodgett not being sick, but only unwell, did not sit yesterday. Judge Drummond, Circuit Court Judge, entered some orders to authorize parties to whom were awarded prizes in the Bigelow Block lottery to receive their money. A hitch has turned up as to some of the successful claimants. The Collector, who has the funds in control, demands not only the releases required by the Court, but a receipt to himself personally, to show that he has disbursed the money.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Frank Sturges & Co. against the Sangamo Insurance Company, of Springfield, Ill., the demand being for $3,000.

A heavy rain and wind storm visited this region last night, doing much damage to the oat and corn crop.

Auction Sale of Lots To-Night.

Owing to the great success attending previous auction sales of residence property, located at Washington Heights, and to the continued and active demand for such property, Messrs. C. C. Thayer & Co., real estate agents and auctioneers, have been authorized to make a sale to-night, at Burlington Hall, of 200 beautiful residence lots, lying in the vicinity of depots and improvements. It would be well for our readers to remember this sale and avail themselves of the opportunity here offered to invest.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives immediate relief.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 23.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Gordon Campbell, Jay Gould, Atlantic; barks L. C. Woodruff, Jessie Drummond, Mary Battle; brig Helfenstein; schrs Baker, Annie Falconer, Acontias, Morning Light, Gold Hunter, Negaunee, Riverside, Summit, Ætna.

PASSED UP—Props A. L. Graves, Cuba, Araxes, Forest City and barge; schrs Annie Sherwood, G. D. Russell, E. C. Roberts.

WIND—Southeast.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 23.—PASSED DOWN—Props James Fisk, Champlain; bark City of Buffalo; schrs Sea Bird, Exchange, Bahama, King Sisters.

PASSED UP—Props Japan, City of Boston; bark Emma Coyne; schrs E. C. Roberts, A. Boody, Hemer, Hibbard, Saginaw, Erie.

WIND—West.

War Department—Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Pleasant weather, with southwesterly winds, will probably continue on Wednesday in the Southern and Gulf States. An area of lower barometer will move down the St Lawrence Valley, with clouds and rain over New York and New England. Northerly cloudy and pleasant weather will prevail from Pennsylvania to Virginia. A rising barometer and clearing weather west of Lake Huron, and an area of low barometer with local storms.

FOREIGN.

The Question of the Banishment of Jesuits Before the British Parliament.

Recommencement of the Civil War in Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 23.—It is understood that the proceedings of the Geneva arbitration will be laid before Parliament before vacation time.

The steamers City of Brooklyn, Batavia, Donau, and Nestorian have arrived out.

The railway porters in Liverpool are on a strike, and business is seriously interfered with.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, during a discussion relative to the arrival of French Communists in England, Sir Robert Peel, after alluding to the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany, asked the Premier whether he intended to enforce the Roman Catholic Relief act of 1829, providing for the banishment of Jesuits from England. Gladstone, in reply, said that the subject was important, and must be taken into serious consideration. Although the law is now nearly half a century old (he added), no steps have yet been taken to enforce it.

LONDON, July 23.—The price of coal is advancing, and ocean steamers have raised their fares. Everything connected with the coal trade is higher. Importation of the article from Belgium has commenced.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A special from Matamoros, Mexico, says that information has reached there that Narvez, with 500 men, has occupied Luila de Tamaulipa. The revolutionary Colonel Solozar has captured the town of Hanuco, near Tampico, with its garrison, and shot its commander. Martinez attacked San Luis on the 1st inst., but had to retire. General Cadina is to join him. Diaz is reported in Lagos. Rocha is still in Monterey, and Trevino and [illegible] in Coahuila. Palacios has been appointed Governor of Coahuila.

CITY OF MEXICO, *via* HAVANA, July 23.—Kidnapping is on the increase. A secret society, composed of criminals of all nations, carry on this business. The Government is endeavoring to break it up. Senor Cervantes was found hid away by kidnappers, in a terrible condition. Three miscreants arrested were immediately executed. The kidnappers are known under the name "Sosevadad," a terrible gang, whose men lately seized a Frenchman named Cassol and tore out his eyes and tongue.

The Oaxaca authorities overhauled the American Minister's mails and suppressed letters of the Minister regarding the murder of an American, and the American Minister having overlooked the matter, the authorities discovered the author of the letters, an American, and imprisoned him.

The people demand that Juarez resign in favor of Leordo, his legal successor.

THE ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 23.—Owing to an unforseen difficulty of which nothing is known, there was no session of the Tribunal Arbitration to-day, nor will there be any to-morrow. The precautions to preserve the secrecy of the deliberations of the Tribunal are confined to the most minute particulars, and nothing whatever can be learned relative to its proceedings.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 23.—The National Assembly, by a vote of 317 to 233, has adopted the first chapter of the bill taxing raw materials. This chapter provides for taxes on silk, cotton, flax, and hemp. The triumph of the President is complete.

All the Powers have accepted the invitation of the French Government, to send representatives to a Congress in Paris, to consider the metrical system.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Trade-Mark Convention between Austria and the United States, went into effect to-day. The Pesth journals express gratification that President Grant's proclamation declaring the treaty in force was officially promulgated in Hungarian as well as in the English and German languages, regarding the incident as a tribute to their nationality.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, July 23.—The English correspondent, Warne, died from an accident, and was not murdered.

GENEVA, July 23.—The death of the English correspondent here still remains a mystery. The name of the victim is Walker, not Warner, as the local papers first had it. Fifteen persons are under arrest on suspicion of having been implicated in the affair.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Rio Janeiro advices say that the three iron clads for which the Argentine Congress voted $2,600,000, have been ordered from the United States.

ILLINOIS.

Killed Because Unable to Pay for His Breakfast—Rain Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 23.—On the morning of the 15th of June last, a man named Timothy O'Mullane called at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, and got his breakfast, and afterward started to leave the house without settling his bill, whereupon he was hailed by Wm. Sweeney, the proprietor of the establishment, who demanded pay for the breakfast. O'Mullane replied that he had no money. Sharp words followed between the men, resulting in Sweeney, who is a powerful man, striking O'Mullane several times with his clenched fist, breaking both of his jawbones and knocking him down. O'Mullane was taken to the Jacksonville Infirmary, immediately after receiving the injury, in a helpless condition, where he remained under treatment until this morning, when he died. A Coroner's jury, empanelled this afternoon, held an inquest on the remains of the deceased, and, after hearing the evidence in the case, rendered a verdict as follows: "We, the undersigned, on oath, do find that the deceased, Timothy O'Mullane, came to his death by lockjaw, caused by having both jawbones broken and the left side bruised by one Wm. Sweeney, proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel in the city of Jacksonville, and aggravated by exposure in lying on the damp ground; said wounds and bruises having been inflicted at the Metropolitan Hotel aforesaid, on the 15th of June, 1872." This afternoon, Sweeney was arrested and arraigned before Esquire Taylor for the killing of O'Mullane, and after a preliminary examination, was held to bail in the sum of $500 for appearance at the next term of the Morgan County Circuit Court. Sweeney gave the bail and was discharged from custody.

NEW YORK.

Details of the Shooting of Alderman McMullen, of Philadelphia.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHOOTING OF ALDERMAN M'MULLEN.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Philadelphia *Press*, this morning, contains a long account of the shooting of Alderman William McMullen, one of the most widely known of the bad politicians of Philadelphia. The details of the shooting are as follows: Moyamensing Hose Company celebrated, last evening, the thirty-fifth anniversary of their organization, at the Hose House on Eighth street, below Fitzwater. Alderman McMullen, President of the Association, was present, and entered with his usual life and vim into the festivities. Everything edible and drinkable was supplied in abundance, and all went merry. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Alderman, in company with two or three friends, went into the tavern of Frank Devitt, two or three doors below the hose house. At this tavern was employed, as a bar-tender, Hugh Marra, a man whose criminal record is well known from his connection with the attempted assassination of Revenue Officer Brooks. From the consequences of this act, his release was more due to Alderman McMullen than to any other individual in the State. he having been pardoned by Governor Geary only a short time since. There was no quarrel; nothing to attract the attention of the passer-by to the tavern; no loud talking, though the doors were open wide, and a crowd was collected around the house. The Alderman was at the bar, near the rear of the room, with no coat on. Marra was attending to his duties as bar-tender. The first knowledge of any trouble was the sharp, spiteful bark of a revolver. A start from the crowd near the door, and the Alderman, with his hand clasped tightly to the left side of his chest, came to the door, walked to the entrance of the hose house and exclaimed, "My God, I'm shot. I want a witness. I will show you the man who shot me." The friends spoken to went with him to the door of the tavern, and he pointed to Marra and said, "That is the man that shot me." McMullen then walked to the hose house again, and went up stairs into the third story. This shooting of McMullen is not the first attempt of Marra. He was selected to fire the shot that should at once and forever place it beyond the power of Detective Brooks to interfere with the operations of the whiskey ring. A good constitution and excellent care saved the life of Mr. Brooks, and Marra's neck from the halter. The details of the trial, the efforts to clear the accused, the conviction, sentence, and imprisonment, following in quick succession, are not yet forgotten. The scene in the hose-house, where Alderman McMullen repaired after the shooting, is thus sketched: "The Alderman, seated on a chair, leans back into the arms of a woman, who bathes his head. His face is pallid, and wet with the death-damp, and his eyes closed. His whole breast is exposed to view, and there, a little to the left of the central line, just above the heart, a little round hole, about the size of the shirt button, showed where the instrument of death entered. Outside the hose-house the scene was a startling one. A whispered word went round that 'the Alderman was shot,' and, notwithstanding the exhilaration of the evening, a sudden hush fell upon the neighborhood. The crowds gathered, and, in whispers, discussed the why and wherefore. Muttered curses were freely heard, and threats not loud, but deep, were bandied about. At one time a sudden move was made toward the tavern where the shot was fired, but on guard at the door were three police officers, who cleared the sidewalk and ordered the place closed, and the shutters were put up. The causes for the act of the assailant were freely discussed, but it was an impossibility to glean what was the direct cause of the shooting. The officers were so extremely reticent that nothing could be learned of them; in fact, they knew but little. McMullen served in the Mexican war, leaving Philadelphia when 18 years of age, as First Sergeant of a company of volunteers. In a few months it was demonstrated that none of the officers save McMullen could command the refractory elements that composed the company, and the Captain returned home, leaving him in command. On his return, he engaged for a time in the boot and shoe business, but soon after quit it for politics, his Presidency of the Fire Company giving him a strong influence in politics. He was very successful, winning, in a few years, as much influence as Mike Walsh and David Broderick ever exerted, and securing the confidence of his party, in whose conventions and counsels he always participated. In 1857 it elected him Alderman of the Fourth Ward, a position he holds at the present time. During the war he raised a company, but returned home after participating in a few engagements."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE CHOLERA.

The health officers are making most vigorous preparations to provide for the arrival of any ships with cholera on board, the scourge having reached the Baltic Sea, between which and this country there is a heavy passenger trade, and a large Polish immigration. Thirteen steam vessels ply between New York and the Baltic. It is assumed to be a well-established fact now that cholera spreads by personal contact and follows lines of travel, so the health authorities here will resist the disease by every possible means. At the quarantine plans have been so matured that if a ship should arrive to-morrow with 500 cases of cholera on board, the hospital operations would be prompt and ample. The Health Officer expects cholera cases among immigrants, but is confident the disease can be arrested in the Lower Bay.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange, Pacific Mail was the chief feature, and advanced to 78 5-8 early in the day, but during the afternoon there was a pressure of sales, which resulted in a decline to 76 1-8, followed by a recovery to 76 1-4. Erie was the next in point of interest, and ranged from 52 7-8 to 53 1-2. Other shares were generally firm in the morning, but declined 1-2 to 1-4 per cent in the afternoon. The market closed firmer, Erie advancing to 54.

MONEY.

Money continues easy. Closing terms were at 2 to 5 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull for long sterling, at 109 5-8 for prime bills, and 109 1-8 for good bankers'. Sight bills and cable transfers are a little firmer, the former at 110 3-8 to 110 1-2, and the latter at 110 1-2 to 110 5-8.

GOLD.

In the Gold Room a firmer feeling prevailed, and business was at a slight advance. Some speculators, who were sellers of gold yesterday at 114 1-2a114 3-8, were buyers to-day at 114 1-2. Several brokers accredited with mercantile connections were also buyers. These facts were the reasons advanced for increased firmness to-day. In other departments of finance and speculation, dullness was the most prominent feature. Gold closed at 114 1-2a114 5-8.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 1-8 a102 1-2; Union Pacific firsts, 90a90 1-8; land grants, 81 7-8a82 incomes, 87 1-8a87 3-4.

BREADSTUFFS

The demand for flour is light, the market heavy, and prices irregular. New more plenty and dull. Good superfine in fair demand and steady. At the close the market for fresh ground was steady, but old is dull and heavy. Only a limited demand for wheat. Prices at the opening were nominal for spring. Winter firm. Market closes easier, but active, for spring, and quiet for winter.

PORK.

Fairly active and steadier.

THE WORKINGMEN.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 23.—The Governor, in a proclamation, declares the acts of the Williamsport strikers unlawful, and directs the military to hold themselves in readiness to enforce the law.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 23.—The riot here, which threatened to prove serious, has been effectually suppressed. A body of 300 State militia, under General Merrill, arrived here this morning, and a number of persons were arrested, including Geary, Birmingham, Whitlan, and Blake, leaders of the labor reform. The streets are full of people, but order is preserved.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 23.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of 58 men. Several are already under arrest. Birmingham was released this afternoon on $10,000 bail, but was rearrested on a charge of inciting a riot on July 22, and held in default of $20,000 bail. The Mayor has ordered the liquor saloons closed. The city is full of rumors. It is reported that a large body of miners from Luzerne County will arrive, though it is disbelieved.

WASHINGTON.

Monthly Report of the Agricultural Bureau.

Jacob Thompson's Report Concerning Rebel Incendiary Plots During the War.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REBEL INCENDIARY PLOTS DURING THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following is copied *verbatim* from a report made by Jacob Thompson to the Rebel Secretary of State in 1864, regarding the incendiary raids during the war:

"Soon after I reached Canada, a Mr. Minor Major visited me and represented himself as an accredited agent from the Confederate States, to destroy steamboats on the Mississippi River, and that his operations were suspended for want of means. I advanced to him $2,000, in Federal currency, and soon afterwards several boats were burned at St. Louis, involving an immense loss of property to the enemy. He became suspected, as he represented to me, of being the author of this burning, and from that time both he and his men have been hiding, and consequently have done nothing. Money has been advanced to Mr. Churchill, of Cincinnati, to organize a corps for the purpose of incendiarism in that city I consider him a true man, and, although as yet he has effected but little, I am in constant expectation of hearing of effective work in that quarter."

THE NEW POSTAL CARDS.

Already there are rumors of a job in furnishing the new postal cards to the Post Office Department. It is said by those not very friendly to the Department, and possibly too anxious to discover something wrong, that the American Bank Note Company, of New York, are getting up a sample card under the direction of a prominent official of the Department, which will be adopted, and immediately thereafter proposals will be advertised for to furnish the postal cards as per sample. The bids will be opened in a very short time, and it will be found that there is only one bidder, the American Bank Note Company, no other competitors having the time to get up samples or to properly get in their bids. Of course the officials who will give out the contracts will be watched, and it is hardly possible that such a tremendous job, amounting to millions, will be attempted to be perpetrated on the people.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The July report of the Agricultural Department is now ready. The reports of the corn crop represent ninety-eight counties, annually producing seven hundred millions of bushels. The States in which an increased average is reported are as follows: New Jersey, 2 per cent, Pennsylvania 2, South Carolina 2, Georgia 1, Alabama 3, Mississippi [illegible], Louisiana 8, Texas 8, Arkansas 4, West Virginia 2, Kentucky 2, Ohio 2, Michigan 4, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Iowa 1, Missouri 4, Kansas 18, Nebraska 20, California 1. A diminution appears in Maine of 4 per cent, Vermont 2, Massachusetts 4, Rhode Island 5, Connecticut 6, New York 1, North Carolina 2, Tennessee 1, Wisconsin [illegible]. [illegible] States is reported the same as last year's reports. From 989 counties, [illegible] place the condition above 100, and 418 below 100. Illinois is represented by 65 counties, of which 22 stand above the average and [illegible] below. Of 64 counties in Missouri, the condition of corn is above the average in 16, and below in 25. Of the 36 counties in Kansas, 1 only send figures less than 100. In Iowa, where cool, cloudy weather generally prevailed in the spring, followed by changeable weather, and in some sections heavy rains, only two reports of condition are above 100. In Ohio, where the drouth has been severe, but three reports of [illegible] gave figures higher than 100. States making returns higher than 100 are Vermont, 111; North Carolina, 101; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 110; Louisiana, 110; Texas, 109; Kentucky, 103; California, 101. The following return a condition below the average: Maine, 98; New Hampshire, 97; Massachusetts, 98; Rhode Island, 98; Pennsylvania, 98; Maryland, 92; Virginia, 94; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 94; Florida, 98; Arkansas, 98; West Virginia, 98; Ohio, 90; Michigan, 96; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 99; Wisconsin, 96; Minnesota, 95; Iowa, 88; Missouri, 97; Kansas, 98; Nebraska, 95; Oregon, 99; Tennessee is placed at 100.

An improvement in the condition of wheat is reported from New York, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, and, to a slight degree, in some other States, while a small decline is reported in Ohio and some of the Southern States. The averages in winter wheat States stand as follows: Connecticut, 94; New York, 95; New Jersey, 69; Pennsylvania, 69; Delaware, 75; Maryland, 57; Virginia, 99; North Carolina, 112; South Carolina, 108; Georgia, 102; Alabama, 116; Mississippi, 108; Texas, 145; Arkansas, 106; Tennessee, 109; West Virginia, 95; Kentucky, 112; Ohio, 75; Indiana, 88; Missouri, 66. Of the States producing almost exclusively spring wheat, Maine reports 108; New Hampshire, 103; Vermont, 104; Wisconsin, 101; Minnesota, 103; Iowa, 108; Nebraska, 112; Oregon, 95; California not fully reported,—120 for early sown and 115 for late; Kansas, spring 95; winter, 60. Illinois spring 105; Western, 92; Michigan spring 98; winter, 91. The average condition for the United States is almost exactly the same as in June, or 94 per cent less than an average. The quality of the grain is uniformly superior in the Middle States, into Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri, and wherever an inferior condition is reported, the straw is short but the heads are generally long and well filled. The kernel is plump and heavy. The quality of Southern wheat will probably prove as fine as any ever produced in that section in threshing. The fulness of head in proportion to quality of straw causes the yield to exceed expectations, and may go far to offset the small decrease in the reported condition. It is quite probable that the general excellence of the grain will make the present crop of equal value to that of last year. There has been almost entire exemption from rust, and comparatively little complaint of insects. The Hessian-fly is reported in several places, most numerously in the Ohio Valley, and the chinch-bug has caused losses in many counties of Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan.

REVELATIONS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

A letter of Jacob Thompson to G. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, found among the Confederate archives which have recently been sold to this Government, shows that Thompson was regularly authorized agent of the Confederacy, both for the purpose of procuring the burning of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, and for organizing a counter revolution at the North. For these purposes, Thompson and his associates, Clay, Holcomb, and Saunders, were supplied with a million dollars in gold, in furtherance of of their schemes, they were in communication with residents at the North and West, some of them personally at Niagara. The St. Albans raid and the attempt to free the Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island were some of the results.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President said to-day that, while he would soon take a trip down the St. Lawrence, he would not visit Niagara Falls.

REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

The President to-day made a selection of ten Supervisors of Internal Revenue from twenty five now in service. The announcement of the names will not be made until to-morrow, the rearrangement of districts not having yet having been completed.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The bids for the construction of the new Government building were opened this afternoon. Some days will elapse before they can be examined with a view to awarding the contract.

MISSOURI.

Investigation of the House of Refuge Affair in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The investigation of the House of Refuge affair proceeded to-day. Mrs. Schoggs, formerly connected with the institution, testified to knowing a girl to be placed in a cell and having her feet so badly frost-bitten that she could not work for a week. Other witnesses, however, testified that the girl's feet were frosted before she was placed in the Refuge.

Terms of a Railroad Lease.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The terms of the lease, recently made, of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Pacific Road are 10 per cent. dividend on the present stock ($3,600,000) for three years; 12 per cent. for two years, and 14 per cent. for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Joseph Brown will continue President, and become Managing Director of the Atlantic and Pacific Road.